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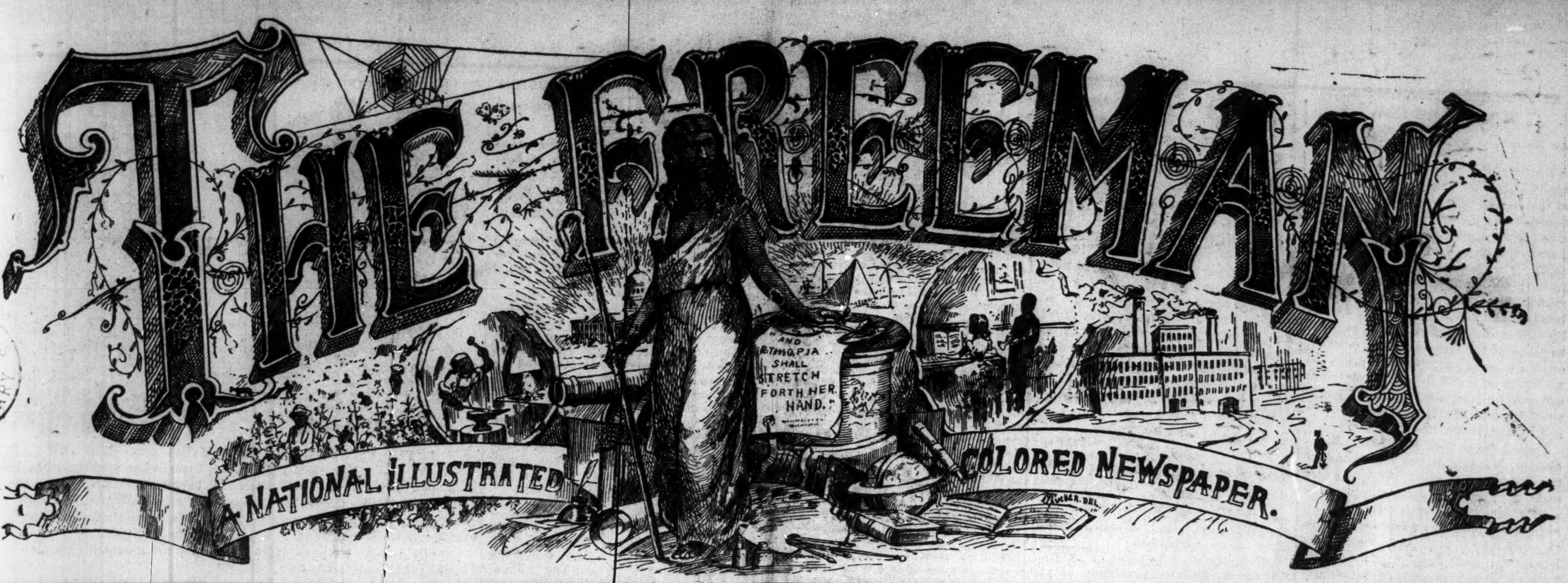

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Educational Convention in the Interest of the Negro—The Methodist National College—Defeat of the Blair Bill—Dr. Newman on the Race Question—A Preacher in Trouble—Papers Read by Prominent Persons.

Washington Special to THE FREEMAN.

A sadly disappointed man was Senator Blair, when the vote had been taken on his Educational Bill. The New Hampshire Advocate change his vote from "yea" to "nay," and moved a reconsideration, which will be voted upon later on. The following Democrats voted "yea:" Messrs. Barbour, Colquett, Daniel, George, Hamton, Hearst, Peasce and Pugh, and the following Republicans voted "nay:" Messrs. Aldrich, Davis, Dixon, Farwell Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones, Pierce, Plumb, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner and Wolcott.

Rev. John H. Dailey who has served Asbury Church for three years, left last week for his new charge in West Virginia, to which he was assigned at the recent conference at Frederick, Md., much against the wishes of his late congregation who petition to have him returned. About one hundred members of the Reform Club called at his house one evening before he left, and presented him with a purse of $85 and other valuable gifts.

The citizens of this city will celebrate the centennial of the founding of the National Capitol in grand style April 15, 1891.

Senator Morrell has introduced an Educational Bill, which is in substance the bill which passed the Senate eight years ago with only six negative votes.

Bishop Jno. P. Newman lectured at the Metropolitan Church a few evenings ago to a large audience on the subject of "Shem, Ham and Japheth." The lecture was received with many marks of approbation by his hearers. In dealing with the race question, he expressed the opinion that the Caucasian race never have no fear of the colored people ever gaining control. There was no instance in history where an emancipated race ever gained the ascendency. He further said that education alone would not bring about the result desired, but education softened by religion and religious influence give him these, and the Negro could safely be trusted to work out his own salvation.

A warrant issued for the arrest of Rev. Robert S. Laws, pastor of the Virginia Avenue Baptist Church, charged by one of his members of having performed her marriage ceremonies two years ago but failed to have a record made of it, contrary to the laws of the District o fColumbia, which subjects him to a fine of not more than $200 if found guilty.

The new cable, street railroad, on 7th street is about completed. The new cars have been out on exhibition for several days. The road will be in running order about April 15, which will be an improvement over the old style for this city.

A large and intelligent audience assembled in Metropolitan M. E. Church Monday evening in the interest of the Methodist National University, the building of which will begin very soon. Many prominent ladies and gentlemen were present, and made addresses: Among them were Gen. Hawley, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Bartlett, Rep. Morse and Bishop Newman, who said: Let us call that University Ridge and let us have christening here to-night. (Applause.) This is to be an American University, (applause) and I think I can promise the Secretary of Treasury that we will not trouble him with imported professors. We shall find our professors here in the land of our flag, one cross, one constitution. (Applause.) Students shall be admitted regardless of previous condition or present color. (Applause.) $60,000 were subscribed during the evening.

The Conference of Educators of the colored youth assembled in Lincoln Memorial Church March 26th. Prof. James M. Gregory, Jesse Lawson, F. J. Shadd R. T. Moss and S. D. Fowler, the committee of the Howard University Alumni by whom the conferencnce was called, were present to welcome, the delegates which formed a very intelligent looking body of gentlemen. Papers, were read, excellent addresses made and the session finally adjourned to meet in Atlanta, Ga., December next. A royal reception and banquet was given the delegates on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Ex-Rep. Robert Small will be married the latter part of Aprfl.

The P. G. M. Council No. 44, full dress reception will be the crown of the season. We will all be there.

REV. ALEXANDER BETTIS, OF VAN CLUSE, S. C.

THE BALTIMORE LETTER.

Collector Marine goes in—The opening of the new postoffice—The Economic Association—Successful Colored Artists.

Baltimore Md. Special to The Freeman.

On last Monday morning Collector Groome turned over the Custom House at Baltimore into the hands of Collector Marine. The ceremony was short but significiant Mr. Marine has selected as his deputies Mr. Harry Lingenfielder, a prominent lawyer and Mr. McConias a relative of Hon. Louis E. McConias.

Thousands of hungry office seekers have visited Mr. Marine during the week and out of about twenty-five offiices to be distributed in Baltimore, outside of the classified service, there are five times as many applicants. It is to be hoped that in distribution of these offices Mr. Marine will be left free to act according to his inclination so left no doubt is had that he will fullfill the promises he has made to colored people.

THE FREEMAN thoroughly endorses the appointment of such men to federal position as Mr. [illegible] for it is through such that colored men will receive the recognition to which their labo[illegible] political fields entitles them.

On last Saturday afternoon the new government building which has for some years been in course of erection was formarly opened. The building is magnificient from an architectural standpoint, it is very commodious and is said to be the most handsomely decorated building, in the interior, of any government building in the country. The building will be occupied by the post office, the internal revenue department, and the United States Court with the marshall and clerk's offices.

A large delegation from Washington was present, including Secy. of Treasury Windom and several others from his department, Atty. General Miller with two other representatives from the law department and many others. The building was opened for public inspection at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and many availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the the grand structure.

The United States Court House in the rear of the new building will soon be removed that more room be given on the ground for the conduct of the post office business.

The Economic Association, of Baltimore, was organized last week at the office of Lawyer Harry S. Cummings. The organization is composed of some of the most intelligent young men of the city and is destined to do a good work in an important line among the colored people of this city. The plan and purpose of the organization will have only to be known to commend itself to any person who desires to adopt a method of saving money.

The organization has made arrangements with reputable dealers in all sections of the city, in groceries, provisions, hat stores, shoe stores, carpet, furniture stores etc., to furnish the members with goods upon from ten to twenty per cent discount on all sales. This will enable every family in the city to greatly reduce their domestic expenses, and make good savings on necessary expenses. The requirement of membership is the purchase of a card from the organization at twenty-five cents. New cards will be issued every month and upon the presentation of these cards to the dealers the discount will be given. It will be plainly seen that any family can save in the course of a month from $5 to $10 at least, and this saving can be made by the very small expenditure of twenty-five cents per month. It is for the benefit of all persons to join this organization for by it they can at least in a few years realize a sufficient sum to purchase comforable homes for themselves.

An opportunity will be given eveay person to avail themselves of the economy which membership in such an organization affords.

The officers of the Association are as follows: Pres. Rev. W. H. Weaver D. D; Vice Pres., Charles W. Johnson Esq; Atty. and Secy. Harry S. Cummings; Treas. Jos. S. Davis Esq. Board of Directors: A. Ashbie Hawkins, Robt. A. Blay, Jos. A. Galamison, Rev. W. A. Creditt, Dr. Wm. T. Carr, Charles Vodery and Leo P. T. Jones. The character of these gentlemen commends the organization to the favor of the public and there is little doubt of any reluctance on the part of the public to join it.

The development of talented young men in this city is a source of much credit not only to themselves but to the people at large, these young men are not confined to the ministers, lawyers and physicans, but there are talented artists, and prominent among them are W. H. B. Grennage and J. James Dungee, these gentlemen have had excellent training and are doing well in their work. Greenage has painted excellent likenesses of Rev. Harvey Johnson and E. J. Waring Esq. and equally excellent is the artistic work of Mr. Dungee on the likeness of Lawyer Harvey S. Cummings and Charles W. Johnson. THE FREEMAN congratulates both of these rising young artists and wish them a successful career.

Mr. Morris Taylor has returned to his home from San Francisco, Cal.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN EXODUSTERS.

In Kansas—His Financial Status—Solving the problem (?)—Folies of our young men.

Topeka Kan., Special to THE FREEMAN.

In my previous letter touching the present condition of the Afro-Americans of Kansas, and the causes leading thereto. I doubtessly left the impression with many of my readers, that the Exodusters have made but very small progress in the material world. Coming to Kansas as they did, destitute and under adverse circumstances, their record is a remarkable one. Throughout the eastern part of the state ,the Afro-American will be found in greater numbers, though in a few western counties, notably Graham, Cherokee, and Sedgwick wiil be found a number of colored citizens.

In any locality,. when Afro-Americans congregate to any considerable number, the question of what are they doing? is often asked. In the larger cities. Topeka, Leavenworth, Lawrence Kansas City and Atchinson, the Negro will be found in all classes of business with the possible exception of dry goods and hardware. He ranks among the best and most thorough mechanics in the west.

At this point I find a universal characteristic of the Negro youth. He is over anxious to make money. He will not take time to learn a trade. If he is fortunate enough to possess a few grains of knowledge over his fellowmen, he poses as a leader and "high muckle muck" for the race. He will either jump from the grammar school to the legal profession, and with a smattering of a law disgrace himself and the race, or he will graduate with the "flunky" and "sport." We regret to find the sons of the exodusters, either crowding into the city or waisting their time otherwise, that ought to be employed in learning some useful trade.

Back again to the material progress of the exodusters. We believs that Topeka is a fair standard by which to measure status of the Afro-Americans of Kansas, and the west. Not only is Topeka the capitol of the state, but the center of finance, education and morallity. Financially the center, by reason of more banks and money concerns than any other city: Educationally the center by reason of the greatest number of educational institutions and morally so, by reasons of a stricter observance and enforcement of the laws of the state. Hence we feel free, to say that,, the progress of the masses of the state may be judged by Topeka.

In Topeka we have successful Afro-American laywers, doctors and business men, We have the inspring example of a self made man. Of what a Negro can do by steering clear of politieal intrigues, and attending strictly to ones business. Ten years ago an Afro-American youth began washing windows in one of our leadding banking houses; to-day he occupies the exalted position of Secretary of the Loan department of that institution. His success, while perhaps an exception, is not to be attributed to chance, but a grand achievement, due to honesty, and perserverence. This is but one case, we have many others. The leading business men among us, make their money by leaving politics severely alone, let every aspiring young Afro-American take due notice and govern himself accordingly.

The estate of the Freeman Bros., consisting of a fine ranch in Waubaunsee county and city property is estimated at $150,000. Robert Kieth a prominent Afro-American capitalist of Topeka is valued at $75,000. The Buckner estate will foot upwards $50,000. Besides these we have many whose earthly possessions will figure up in the thousands. And individual wealthy Afro-Americans are to be found in all the larger cities of Kansas. The young men of Kansas are coming, they will soon be found among the top most rounds of the ladder of wealth, Boys leave politics alone and chase the dollar; there is more in it in the end.

FEARLESS.

THE QUEEN CITY NEWS.

Gathered by our Feerless and Ubiquitous Scribe—The Churches, Lodges and Personals.

Cincinnoti O. Special to The Freeman.

Mrs. Peter H. Clark, of St. Louis, is in the city, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jno. S. Nesbitt.

Mrs. Sallie Corbin, of Paris, Ky., is a guest of Mrs. Lillie Henderson.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Afro-Amerieau League at Columbus Ohio, May 26.

Mrs. Barnett, of West Seventh street is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Riley Williams of Columbus.

Rev. Jno. Morcland, the new pastor of the Union Chapel M. E. Church, preached his introductory sermon, Sunday evening to a large and appreciative audience.

Without doubt the most popular club in the city is the "Inquiry." Composed of the leading citizens of the city. Their meetings are always entertaining and full of interest.

W. O. King, of Philadelphia, Penn., is in the city. Thursday evening he gave one of his inimitable performances to a large audience. Mr. King is the "Bill Nye" of the race.

Garnett Lodge No. 8 K. of P. held a very interesting meeting Tuesday evening at their Castle Hall on west Fifth street.

Berkley temple S. K. T., Mrs Celia Wright Princess, held a very enthusiastic meeting, Monday night. A number of candidates were initiated, and several petitions received for membership.

Mr. Thomas Hamilton, of Springfield, Ohio, is the latest addition to the American Catholic Tribune. Mr. Hamilton comes well recommended as a Catholic and as a gentleman and his employment on the Tribune is a sufficient evidence of his intelligence.

Dame rumor has it, that the popular letter carrier, Mr Morris Jackson will soon lead to the hymenial alter a well known and beautiful Cutter street belle. Great interest is manifestrd by the "Eour hundred" as to when the rumor will be verified.

The funeral of Sir. Knignt Joseph, a member of Wilson Div. K. of P. took place last Sunday from the Ninth street Baptist church. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Ferguson and was a very solumn and impressive one. Sir. Joseph was buried with full Pythian honor, and was escorted to the grave by Wilson Div. assisted by Garnett Lodge No. 8, K. of P.

Red Rose Chapter, No. 7., Rose Croix ancient and accepted Scottish Rite masons, are preparing for a grand celebration of Ascension Day. This chapter is composed of some of the leading men of the race in this country and whatever they undertake is sure to be a success, and fuil of interest to the race and honor to the Chapter and Masonic fraternity.

The Republicans of the sixth ward have nominated Mr. R. J. Harlan Jr. for member of the school board. In this they showed a proper recognition of the colored race and of an honorable gentleman. Mr Harlan is eminently fitted for the position and should receive the full vote of his people and of Republican party. He has the reputation of being the only man in Hamilton county who ever organized, equipped and paraded a club in this city, with money taken from his own pockets.

Principia Lodge, G. W. C. of O. F. at their last meeting installed the following officers: Quarterly officers, S. S. Salters; N. G., L. S. Walton; V. G., Thomas Trombo; P. N. G., Chas. Turner; P. N. F., David Adams; E. S., O. Henderson; N. F. annual officers, A. Eariy; P. S., Jno. W. Webb; W. T., A. Winfree; W. C. banking committee, Wm. Nelson, L. M. Kirk, T. C. Tate; Advocate, L. W. Kirk.

"The Illustrated American" is a progressive periodical. Week by week it improves not only its letter-press but its pictures. The publishers seem to have entertained a novel theory. They attract immediate attention through the handsome colored supplements, sustained it with more pages of handsome illustrations than any weekly picture paper in the world, and finally secured the interest of its purchassers with admirably selected reading matter. It is plain to see that this national weekly news-magazine has come to us with the intention to remain. At first it would appear that it was a worthy and enterprising scheme, but now it is plain that it was founded on goo l common sense; that its projectors were right in their theory that a good thing will bring its own price, and that which is entitled to support will receive it.

The best and cheapest store to buy your hats is at "Seaton's Hat Store," 25 North Penn. street.

Editor Cooper's Freeman is a credit to the colored race. It seems that T. Thomas Fortune has been finding fault with some of its pictures which, as a rule, denote a higher order of ability thsn some of the wrechedly drawn affairs in pretentious illustrated papers conducted hy Caucasians, and Mr. Cooper calls him a coward and his editorials dry rot. Now look for the letting of rich dark blood. Seriously, Mr. Cooper's drawings, illustrating African life and character, are refined and bespeak a high degree of genius on the part of the artist and enterprise in the person of the publisher.—The Sun.

A WEST INDIAN BARD.

An Autibiography of Robert Dingwall, of Jamaica.

Dear Mr. Editor:—Being but twenty-eight I could not help having a laugh at the idea of being asked to give some account of a life scarce yet begun and a self not yet developed. The request I suppose, may be but another form of saying, "we want to book you for life, friend; we shall never allow you to rust in idleness, nor sink into a vagabond, nor hide in obscurity!" To gratify this laudable desire, and if possible to place at the disposal of our colored, or now colored youth whatever of stimulus may be found in a brief sketch of my yet unlived life, I shall attempt what I would prefer another than myself to undertake.

I was born at New Broughton, Manchester, Jamaica, in the year 1861—the third of a family of ten sons (of whom eight survive) and two daughters of pure Negro stock, both parents being born just as slavery was struggling in the last throes of death. My mother has always been deeply religious; my father less so, although now he is elder in the church of my birth. My first definite religious impression was received from a remark of a gentleman, who was at once day and Sunday School teacher at Broughton: "Children, whenever you pray without your heart you are mocking God." From that Sunday night the little precious child began to try and pray from his heart, and the habit followed him till at the age of fourteen he got definitely converted. That parental oversight, constant employment from childhood, the remarkable guardianship of Providence and this secret longing for a sure salvation combined in the mercy of God to save him from early vice, and conversion at fourteen gave him a new heart and a new and higher aspirations. So long and earnestly had I been seeking how to be saved and to know it, that when at last I found it, I prayed secretly to God to grant me if He saw fit the opportunity of publishing salvation's story. Three years passed, and unexpectedly I saw how my prayer could possibly be answered. The U. P. Church opened in 1878 a college for Theological students in Kingston, and my pastor, the Rev. A. G. Hogg, who had all along had his eye on me, pointed my attention thitherwards. Meantime being rather greedy for knowledge, I had been privately studying Latin with one school-master, and had just begun Greek with another. I wasted no inch of time and being of a rather independent turn of mind, I toiled hard with the head and no less with the hand when unwilling to ask my father for everything. I am glad of the habit today, for I always feel prepared to dash through the world, and idleness to me were misery. At eighteen I took charge of the school at Victoria Town. Here I studied elementary mathematics with one pastor and the Hebrew grammar with another—still greedy of time and busy preparing for college. Three years later I entered college but on nearing the end of the curriculum I was laid aside by a severe attack of melancholia which compelled me to endure no less than twenty months of absolute rest. It was during this period of enforced idleness that I began to discover that there was a little vein of versification in my mental constitution and commenced writing lines as a pastime. The one has yielded me at least two guineas which I got as a reward for some lines addressed to His Excellency, Sir Henry Clay Norman, Sir Henry being the Governor of Jamaica. Poetry, however, is the offspring of leisure, and I have to leave it pretty much alone to others possessed of a higher genius and less abundant work.

For two years I acted as assistant to another minister, and in October 1888 was ordained pastor of the congregation of Bryce Church, a young congregation in the hill region of my native parish. It was while acting as assistant preacher that I wrote "Hope for Africa's Child," and got my four colleagues to assist in the compilation of "Jamaica's Jubilee, or what we are and what we used to be," to act as a stimulus and guide to the emancipated people of Jamaica in the jubilee year of our freedom. Next to the direct work of soul-saving my great object in life just now is to join with all good men in lifting our West India Christianity up to a higher level of purity, beauty and strength, so that men women and children may be found in sufficient number to not only to fill places of trust, honor and usefulness at home, but to supply an increasing staff of capable and reliable missionaries to our bleeding fatherland. I own that I am a patriot. How can I help it when I see a whole continent of "my brethren according to the flesh," lying in darkness, oppression and death. While her expatiated children in the West who are just awakening, we trust to realize their real position and calling, are in such imminent danger, so far as these West Indies are concerned, of having their physical, moral, and spiritual constitution sapped and debilitated at the very point where a nation's decay and death most surely and readily begin—a lax morality? More and more do I feel the impulse to do my utmost to join other earnest men in calling by voice upon the attention of my countrymen to this vital subject. So while holding my little fort on this lonely hill-top, I am secretly desiring and meditating a more general attack on that subtle and secret enemy of our West Indian Christianity and our struggling race. I am now but twenty-eight. My life may be long or short, but in either case I wish not to waste a day of it, but "redeeming the time, because the days are evil." I pray God I may be enabled to do a little in giving the gospel to the world and in helping myself and my brother in the West to realize our special mission and not bury one iota of talent in aught that is base, suicidal, or groveling, but by the help of our God, to strive after what the departed Beecher has so admirably expressed—to become "a people fit for the purposes of God in the rising kingdom of God in this world."

I remain, dear Mr. Editor,
Yours truly,
ROBERT DINGWALL,
Bryce, Devon P. O., Jamaica, W. I.
November 30, 1889.

A MISSOURI EDUCATOR.

Rev. Wilton R. Boone, of Independance, Missouri.

The above is a fair likeness of Rev. Wilton R. Boone, president of the Missouri Baptist Theological University located at Independence, Mo., Prof. Boone, is one of the rising young men of our race, being widely known, well educated, and enjoying the reputation of being a brilliant and forcible preacher. He was born Aug. 22nd, 1856 in Baltimore, Md., of free parents who removed to New Bedford, Mass., where they gave their son a thorough education in the public schools. In June of 1877, Mr. Boone graduated from the high school of New Bedford, in a class of thirty-two, he being the only colored member, and at the same time being chosen to the honorable position of "class poet." In September of the same year (1877) Prof. Boone, entered the Newton Theological Institution, near Boston, Mass. In June 1880, he graduated in the full course, being again the only colored gentleman in the class, and also the second colored man to graduate from Newton in the full course, Hon. Geo. W. Williams, the colored historian, being the first. After graduation, Prof. Boone, received a hearty call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Halifax, N. S. where he remained about one year. In Oct. 1880, he was maried to Miss Annie C. Johnson, of West Newton, Mass., A young lady of excellent education, and connected with one of the best families of color in Massachusetts. Soon after leaving Halifax, Mr. Boone, became settled over the Zion Baptist Church of Cincinnati, here he remained about two years' doing good work for the master. In October 1882, a hearty call was given him by the Second Baptist Church of Springfield, O. It was excepted, very much against the wish of the Zion Church of Cincinnatti, that church going so fur as to ask the Second Church of Springfield to revoke their call, and allow Zion to retain the services of their gifted pastor. Rev. Boone remained in charge of the Second Church of Springfield for seven years, doubling the membership of said church in that time, and building for the congregation one of the finest edifices in Ohio. while pastor in Springfield, Prof. Boone published and edited with great success for two years a monthly paper known as "The Baptist Beacon." and devoted to colored Baptists throughout the country.

Colored Orphan's Home in St. Louis.

The Methodist Ministers, Alliance of this city, about two weeks ago issued a circular announcing the arrangement of a special service to be held at St. Pauls' Chapel on the 23rd inst., for the benefit of the Orphans' Home. Promptly at 3 p. m. the church choir rendered one of its best selections after which, Rev. Small led in prayer. Rev. J. W. Jackson, the President of the Alliance, announced that the programme could not be carried out as it had beed arranged, as Rev. E. T. Cotman and Rev. Burch were absent. He gave a brief history of the organization and working of the Home, then introduced Rev. N. C. Douglas, who made a brief address. Rev. C. W. Preston was then introduced and made a special appeal for the collection. He said that the previous speakers had spoke of being unprepared. He said "I never make any preparation but base my talk upon the needs of the hour, and the needs of the present hour is money. I have come prepared to show my sympathy in this grand work in a substantial way, and propose to lead off by giving $10, and want all these ministers to follow and everybody in the audience to contribute as liberally as possible." The choir sang an appropriate song and a collection of $74.80 was raised. Rev. Preston then said that Mr. E. K. Boyd was present and had a word to say. Mr. Boyd, in a few well chosen remarks, presented ten dollars in behalf of the Independant Order of Good Samaritans, making a total of $84.80, which amount was presented, in a fitting manner, to the board of management by Rev. Moses Dickson. Prof. Hale Parker acted for Mrs. Sarah Brown, the president, accepted the gift and responded to the presentation, thanked the Alliance and public generally for their liberality in an eloquent address. Mrs. Brown spoke of the work of the Home and their gratitude of this indication of sympathy and support.

A. W. L.

Masculine and Female Apparel.

It is a popular thing nowadays to criticise women's dress. We have, however, no sympathy with the implication that women are worse than men in this respect. Men wear all they can without interfering with their locomotion, but man is such an awkward creature he cannot find any place on his body to hang a great many fineries. He could not get around in Wall street with eight or ten flounces, and a big-handled parasol, and a mountain of black hair. Men wear less than women, not because they are moral, but because they cannot stand it. As it is, many of our young men are padded to a superlative degree, and have corns and bunions on every separate toe from wearing shoes too tight, with collars so high that I wonder why so much good linen is wasted.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

THE NEW SOUTH.

Memphis Tenn., and its Afro-American Population—Pen pictures of a few of them.

Memphis Tenn., Special to The Freeman.

One of the most enterprising and thriving cities in the South is Memphis. Almost every profession and all avocations are here represented by Negroes, but it is here as it aparently is all over the country, that Negroes are so peculiarly disposed, they would suffer their heads taken off, rather than patronize their own enterprises. Our Negro population is about 40,000; we have several small groceries and even doctors, the most prominent of whom are Drs. A. S. J. Burchett, C. J. Hichman, G. S. Moore, D. W. Field, J. W. Elbert and A. S. Hall. The jewelry trade is represented by Mr. B. J. Farnandis, a young man whose energy is equalled only by his youth. Four years ago he came here from his home, Columbus Miss., was employed as watch maker and clerk by W. Bach our then flourishing broker. Serving in this capacity till Aug. '89, he concluded to conduct a business for himself. He opened a small store and if we are to judge the future by the present we can very soon boast of a jewelry store equal to any, without exception.

We have a corpse of teachers who are contributing greatly to solve the race problem, among whom is Mrs. F. E. Braughton formerly a teacher in our public schools, but recently appointed to a position in "The Howe Institute." She is a graduate of Fisk University, successfully serving her people as a teacher, lecturess and missionary whose convincing, eloquent and touching arguments can win any audience. The young lady teaches in the public schools doing good service are Misses Ida B. Wells, (Iola) Lucille Washington also organist of the A. M. E. Church, Mattie S. Cooper whose bird like voice and graceful gestures on the stage have won for her the name of being the only prima donna south of the Ohio, A. G. Ware, I. Stevenson and others. We have quite a number of churches with representative preachers. Our leading churches are the Beale street Baptist, The Tabernacle and Avery Chaple. Elder Nightingale, pastor of the Beal street church, than whom there is not a man living who loves his race or would do more for them, is chairman of the Executive Board of the Grand Union Fraternity.

Rev. R. N. Conntee, the poet preacher has just returned from a five weeks trip north in the interest of the Howe Institute. On his return, he preached at the Memphis Tabernacle upon "Christian Socialities." The audience was spell bound, and we were fully pursuaded that if such instructions and eloquence were to be heard in our many pulpits, there would be no race problem. Efforts on the part of the Negroes to improvement of their condition morally, intelectually and and physically, will move away the cloud now overshadowing, as the sun removes the morning dew. When we look at our representative preachers, professional and business men, and our deserving and competent ladies all over this land and country we can exclaim in the language of the poet—

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.
Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate.
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labor and to wait."

S. O. T.

WHO SHOT M'PHERSON.

The Story of an Eye-Witness to the Killing of the Brave Union General.

The following communication appears in a recent edition of the Atlanta *Constitution*: Much has been said lately in your paper and others concerning the killing of General McPherson, and these various accounts differ as to many points connected with that event. General McPherson was highly esteemed by the Southern army, and it can be well said of him that wherever he went his gentlemanly deportment and kindly treatment of the Southerners was almost demoralizing. It was in marked contrast with much that his fellow officers did. Hence our people even at the time regretted his death, and now honor his memory.

The writer is well acquainted with Captain Richard Beard, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. who claims, and no doubt justly, to have been eye-witness to the killing of General McPherson. I may not give his account with perfect accuracy, for it was told me years ago, but my recollection is that the circumstances attending that event were substantially as follows: Captain Beard was ordered, with his company, then a mere handful, to make an attack upon a fortification which it was supposed was held by few men. While executing this order quite a number of Federal officers came riding towards him. Halting his men he waited until they got near by and then commanded them to surrender. All did except one, who, wheeling his horse and putting spurs to him, while drawing his sword and waiving it over his head, dashed off at full speed towards the Federal lines. Captain Beard ordered his men to fire, for, as he states, he felt satisfied that the officer, on account of the retinue accompanying him, must be high in command, and he could not help admiring his brave dash for freedom. However, an Arkansas Sergeant, who had become detached from his own command, and was accompanying Captain Beard's company, drew down his gun, and in spite of the order given, fired, and the retreating officer fell to the ground.

After disarming those who had surrendered, and putting them in charge of one or two men, Captain Beard resumed his advance, and passed the prostrate form of the officer just killed. Dashing with his brave Tennesseeans up the fortification, he was astonished to see a Federal colonel jump upon the embankment, within speaking distance, who shouted in almost appealing tones to Captian Beard: "For God's sake surrender, brave man, for we have ten to your one!" The Tennesseeans were soon surrounded and taken prisoners, finding the statement of the Colonel true. The charge from the reinforced Federals swept everything back until they passed and retook the prisoners, and then Captain Beard learned that the officer killed was General McPherson. This information was confirmed when he was carried before General Sherman, the Colonel taking him prisoner accompany him, and asking for kindly treatment in behalf of the brave Tennesseeans.

Captain Richard Beard, Murfreesboro, Tenn., can give a full and interesting account of this event, authentic and vouched for by a number of living witnesses. He is an exceedingly modest man, and hence I have taken the liberty of speaking thus fully about him. Probably there may be some inaccuracy about some of the details here given, but not as to the main fact, that he was an eye witness to the killing of General McPherson by an Ankansas Sergeant and under the circumstances stated.—*Fran Cee.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF SAM HOUSTON.

His Personal Vanity—How He Captured Gen. Santa Anna.

Gen. Sam Houston was a handsome and graceful man," said Judge Thomas Berry of Gallatin to a Nashville *American* reporter. He was discussing the characteristics of celebrated Tenneseeans with whom he had been intimately acquainted.

"He was pround of his fine personal appearance, too," the aged speaker continued, "and there is told of him a story, which, if true, will serve to illustrate his youthful vanity. When a young man, so the story runs, Houston was in Nashville one day, and was posing on a prominent street corner, when two or three giddy young ladies passed by. They were attracted by the handsome man in his showy uniform, and after passing him turned their heads to get another glace.

"'I wonder who that man is,' one of them exclaimed to her companions.

"'I am, ladies, Lieut. Houston of the United States Army,' said the young soldier as he made a step forward and lifted his cap as he addressed them.

"Gen. Houston told me once how he captured Gen. Santa Anna. Just after the battle of San Jacinto, two of Houston's men who were searching for prisoners, scared up a deer, which ran through the tall grass. The animal passed near to a Mexican, who was concealed in the herbage and who jumped up in evident alarm. The two immediately secured the stranger, who asserted that he was a common soldier.

"'You are not,' said one of his captors; 'look at your fine embroidered vest. You are an officer.'

"The Mexican in his embarrassment ran his fingers into his jacket pocket and drew out an elegent gold snuff box. This more than ever caused the Americans to believe him an officer. He offered them a large sum of money to release him, but they refused and started with him to Houston's tent. As they passed a large group of Mexican prisoners, their men cried out that Santa Anna was captured.

"The Mexican General thus exposed, urged his captors to take him at once to Gen. Houston's tent. He remembered the affair of the Alamo, and was afraid that he would be summarily dealt with by the Texas soldiers who began to crowd around. Santa Anna was, by Gen. Jackson's order, transferred to Washington, and from there, after he had made a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas, sent to Mexico.

"The action of Gen. Houston in bringing the battle of San Jacinto was daring. He had the bridge across Buffalo Bayou destroyed during the night, so that all avenue of escape for the Mexican army was cut off. The morning of the battle Gen. Houston said that he was awaked by the sun shining in his face, and thought he beheld the sun of Austerlitz. The Mexicans were encamped east of his position. Houston waited until the sun had crossed the heavens and was shining in the faces of the Mexicans before he made a movement to assault their position.

"These ease-loving people about the hour of 1 in the afternoon began to take their usual siestas, in which unfortunate pleasure they were engaged when Houston attacked them."

The Invention of Soap.

More than two thousand years ago the Gauls were combining the ashes of the beech tree with goat's fat and making soap, says an exchange. When Marius Claudius Marcellus was hastening southward over the Flaminian way, laden with spoils wrested from the hands of Viridomar, the Gallic king lying dead by the banks of the Po, his followers were bringing with them a knowledge of the method of making soap. The awful rain of burning ashes which fell upon Pompeii in 79, buried (with palaces and statues) the humble shop of a soap-maker, and in several other cities of Italy the business had even then a footing.

In the eighth century there were many soap manufacturers in Italy and Spain, and 500 years later the Phœnicians carried the business into France, and established the first factories in Marseilles. Prior to the invention of soap, fullers' earth was largely used for cleaning purposes, and the juice of certain plants served a similar purpose. The earth was spread upon cloth, stamped in with the feet, and subsequently removed by scouring. It was also used in baths, and as late even as the eighteenth century was employed by the Romans in that way.

Definitions of Bible Terms.

A gerah was a cent.
A cab was three pints.
An omer was six pints.
A shekel of gold was $8.
A firkin was seven pints.
A farthing was seven cents.
A talent of gold was $13,809.
A talent of silver was $538,30.
Ezekiel's reed was nearly eleven feet.
A cubit was nearly twenty-two inches.
A bin was one gallon and two pints.
A mite was less than a quarter of a glass.
A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.
A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents.
A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.
An ephah, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.
A day's journey was about twenty-three and one-fifth miles.
A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches. A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.—*Hebrew Standard.*

A Woman's Good Shot.

Abbot claims one of the best female shots of Maine in the person of Mrs. George Brown. Not long ago she saw a fox crossing the field a short distance from the house. Taking her husband's rifle and raising the window she drew a bead on Master Reynard, planting the ball fairly in the neck. The distance was twenty-two rods.

Ronconi, a famous baritone, whom Mapleson brought to this country after his voice was a wreck, died recently in Madrid, poor and obscure. Ronconi was the friend and contemporary of the great tenor Mario.

The Bible says: "The glory of woman is her hair." Not her form, face, color or clothes, but her hair

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HENNESSY'S LAST FIGHT.

A Vivid Account of the Brave Pat's Encounter with the Cheyennes—How He Wielded His Winchester.

Quite direct runs the old trail southward from Arkansas City, Kas., to Oklahoma City. Along this trail the traveler's eager eye beholds a monument erected out of the native stone. Here lies the body of brave Pat Hennessy, who was murdered by the Cheyenne Indians in 1876. Many are the tales told of Pat and his many narrow escapes from the red devils of the plains. Of these it is not the purpose to speak at present, but to record his last great fight, where Pat proved himself a very Gatling-gun of death to his implacable foes. Pat is well remembered as an old-time Fort Sill freighter, and at the time of his tragical death was on his way from Caldwell, Kas., to the fort with six wagons and three trail wagons. With him were three men. One of these, a tenderfoot from Boston, had a great desire to kill an Indian. John Korison was his name. He little knew how soon he would get more killing than he wanted and undergo an experience seldom equaled in border tragedies.

One afternoon, shortly after they had gone into camp, they were attacked by a band of 300 or 400 Cheyenne braves with all the suddenness and terrible ferocity peculiar to Indian warfare. Hennessy saw them coming and instantly ordered the men to run for a canon just west of the trail. They misunderstood the direction, and instead of west took the trail north. The mistake hastened their doom. With wild yells of savage-delight the Indians circled around the three men. Korison was left behind in the race. He saw Indians on every side. No chance of escape, death certain. His alarm was over. The tenderfoot was a man. With a rapidity that indicated a previous training he raised his Winchester and fired into the Indians with shots so quick they almost seemed one. Deadly shooting, too, for five painted warriors had gone down, their death cry ringing out and mingling with the dog-like snarls of several who were wounded. The Indians returned the fire and the three white men fell.

Old Pat saw the fight from his retreat in the rocks. His mind had undergone a great change in regard to the man from Boston, and as the savages rushed to scalp the three fallen men his own deadly Winchester came to his shoulder, the sights caught the dusky form of a big Indian just in the act of scalping Korison. The rifle belched forth its messenger of death, and a red fiend sprang high into the air, then sank down still and dead. It was not that fiend of the plains, Black Scar, but another redskin, who, rushing onward to try for the scalp of Korison, met his own well-deserved fate from the sure aim of Pat. With yells of fury, the Indians left the three prostrate forms to attack their more formidable enemy, and from the belts of three bucks there dangled the scalps of three whites.

Hennessy was well prepared for defense—an immense rock behind, rocks at the side and in front also, which was the only point at which an attack could be made, and there over the rock gleamed with deadly menace his sixteen-shot Winchester. Swift now and hot the fight. Over 300 against one, but that one cool, determined and desperate—a host in himself. Into the advancing horde go rifle balls on errands of death, killing and wounding as they tear through the red ranks. With insane courage the savages rush up within ten yards of the rock. Pat no longer sights his gun; he rests it on a rock, cocks it with one hand and pulls the lever and trigger with the other, and point blank into the red devils he sends an almost continuous stream of leaden balls. They waver, break, retreat, but only for a moment.

The chief has been killed, but Black Scar takes command, waves aloft the scalp of Korison, points to the dead braves, calls for vengeance, and orders the fight to be renewed. This time the attack is made in front and at both sides. If they can scale the rocks at the sides Pat will be at their mercy. From the death-dealing point in front the good old Winchester again pours forth its terrible destruction, and at the loud command of Black Scar they surge around in front, face to face with their desperate foe. Pat's revolver, a self-cooker, does deadly work, fired into the yelling mass ten feet away, the last load gone, and again the Winchester, at close range, covers the ground with dead and dying. The red monsters are forced back from that death-vomiting rock, back from a single gun, back from one man, back from brave Pat Hennessy.

In a few moments the whole band would have fled, when suddenly the firing ceased. Pat's gun had become so dirty and hot by such constant firing that, horrible to relate, while attempting to put in a cartridge it stuck fast and could not be forced either in or out. The Indians supposed he was out of ammunition, and with savage yells rushed in to secure their prize. Pat met them with clubbed gun, and broken heads and bones were plenty as they came within sweep of his strong arms in the death struggle; but those behind still pressed on, and he was soon overpowered and secured. Infuriated at the loss of so many of their number, they took poor Pat, tore his scalp from his head, bound him to one of his own wagon wheels, emptied sacks of oats around him and set him on fire. Just as they commenced their devilish torture and dance around their victim they heard a shot echo from the distance. The alarm was raised that the soldiers were coming, and the stampede at once began. Picking up the wounded and some of the dead the Indians mounted their horses and scampered off.

There he was buried next day by some other freighters. The bodies of thirty dead Indians were also found.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Theatrical Uniforms of British Soldiers.

The practice of clothing soldiers, by regiments, in one uniform dress was not introduced by Louis XIV. till 1665. and did not become general in our army for many years afterward. It is, however, curious to note, that for the hard marching and many bodily exercises which fall to the soldier's lot on active service, our army was more suitably dressed in the reigns of William III. and of Queen Anna than it has been generally this century. We have lately done something to improve our style of soldier's dress, but no man tied up as ours are in tightly fitting tunics can do a satisfactory day's work during war. We dress our sailors for the work they have to do, but we still cling to a theatrical style of garments for the soldier. There are, however, some difficulties attached to this question of dress in an army raised as ours is, on a system of voluntary enlistment. We must make the soldier's clothing acceptable to the men who have to wear it, and, strange to say, they like very tightly fitting coats and trousers, to swagger about in with their sweethearts. They like those ridiculous forage-caps stuck on the side of their heads, and which are no protection from either sun or rain. I suppose the house-maid "Jill" prefers her soldier "Jack" in this outlandish costume, for in no other way can I understand why the wearers should like such tawdry and uncomfortable finery. The change hoped for generally is that we should have two costumes—one, for active service and field manœuvres, of the color we use in India—it is a light tawny, resembling that of the hare—and fitting very easily everywhere, especially about the throat; the other, scarlet and very smart, and ornamented with braids and buttons as at present, to satisfy the young soldier and his "Mary Anne." In all our recent little wars we have used a special dress made for the occasion, and what we now want is to make that special dress the undress uniform of the army. Is there any one outside a lunatic asylum who would go on a walking tour, or shooting in the backwoods or the prairies, trussed and dressed as the British soldier is? This applies to all ranks, for I confess to a feeling that the dressed-up monkey on a barrel organ bears a strong resemblance to the British general in his meaningless cocked hat and feathers of the last century, and in his very expensive coat, besmeared before and behind with gold-lace.—*Harper's Magazine.*

HIS WEB BESIEGED BY A TOAD.

Persistent Attack and Courageous Defence—The Toad's Vegetable Ally.

A story copied into the *Sun* reminds me of a still more striking instance of the toad's indomitable pluck than anything I have ever seen in print, which was observed in my boyhood at the door of a farmhouse in Fairfax county, Va. The doorsteps were cut from the trunk of a large tree, and a large spider had spun a strong web in a cosey corner near the ground, between the rounding curve of the block and the side of the log house. The grass had been worn from a space four or five feet wide about the entrance to the dwelling, leaving exposed a patch of hard reddish soil. There were locust trees around the house, and bunches of plantain leaves grew rankly in the thin grass of the lawn.

It was late on a drowsy summer afternoon. The spider was basking in the sun waiting for flies, when a valorous young toad appeared on the scene, hopping directly toward the spider's citadel. As the enemy appeared in sight the spider seemed to swell in size and put on his war paint, for, whereas he was dull in color before, he now became all aglow with brilliant hues. The toad advanced boldly to the investment of the castle, halting for a second or two below, and leisurely surveying the field. When these observations had been taken, he leaped up half a dozen times in quick succession at the enemy, and then rapidly retreated to the nearest tuft of plaintain leaves, from which he nipped two or three pieces and swallowed them. Returning to the attack, the same series of operations were repeated many times, until the spider had spent all his venom, it is supposed, and the web was broken down and the brave defender was dead.

It was nearly dark before the combat closed. Nothing could exceed the courage of the defence unless it was the persistency of the attack. I would not venture to guess how many times the toad got a dose of virus from the spider, and can account for his resort to the plantain leaves only on the supposition that the courageous little warrior there found a sufficient antidote for the spider's poison. But throughout the whole of the lengthy contest it was the gamest assault on an intrenched enemy I ever witnessed. Besides this it afforded an example of pertinacity on the part of the despised toad which fully parallels the heroic quality of the spider, made familiar to us in youth by the story of the Bruce encouraged to renewed effort by the example of one of these little insects

Grammar and Sentiment.

"A kiss is but a common noun," cried Sue;
"Yes, very common," artlessly cried Loo.
"Yet if 'tis common it is proper too!"
Cried Sal—a twinkle in her eye of blue.
"It can't be both!" said Mabel much perplexed;
And so they argued out the questioned vexed.
To one thing each at last made up her mind—
A kiss was something hard to be beclined.
—Lippincott's.

A Boston Version of Jack Horner.

Diminutive John Horner remained in a state of repose in the space between two converging walls which met in a point.

Masticating an article of food, consisting of pastry, baked with something under it, especially manufactured for Christmas.

He inserted that member of the outer extremity of his arm, which differs from the others in having only two phalanges, and thereby drew from the interior of the aforesaid article of food a specimen of the fruit of a tree of the genus prunus.

And ejaculated, "Oh, how courageous a male child am I!"—*Lawrence American.*

Born and raised in a Chinese tea-drinking establishment, a Chinaman in Philadelphia says the only way to make tea is to pour the boiling water on the leaves, stirring them briskly at the same time. It should be served after allowing merely time to settle. The operation takes only a minute.

IN A JAPANESE THEATER.

From "An Artist's Letters from Japan," written and pictured by John La Farge, in *The Century*, we quote as follows: "The doctor took us on Sunday afternoon to his club—whose name I think means the perfume of the maple—to see and to listen to some Japanese plays which are given in the club theater built for the purpose. We went there in the afternoon, passing by the Shiba temples, and our kurumas were drawn up at one end of the buildings. There everything was Japanese, though I hear stories of the other club and its ultra-European ways — brandies-and-sodas, single eyeglasses, etc. However that may be, on this side we were in Japan without mistake. We sat on the steps and had our shoes taken off, according to the Japanese fashion, so as not to injure mats, and we could hear during the operation long wailings, high notes, and the piercing sound of flutes and stringed instruments; the curiously sad rhythm mingled with a background of high, distinct declamation. We walked in, with careful attention to make no noise, forgetting that in our stocking feet we could have made none had we wished, and we found the doctor's place reserved for him and us, and marked with his name, writ large. Other low boxes, with sides no higher than our elbows as we sat on the mats, divided the sloping floor down to the stage. The stage was a pretty little building projecting into the great hall from its long side. It had its own roof, and connected with a large gallery or bridge, along which the actors moved as they came on or disappeared, in a manner new to us, but which gave a certain natural sequence and made a beginning and an end,—a dramatic introduction and conclusion,—and added greatly to the picture when the magnificent dresses of stiff brocade dragged slowly along to the cadence of the music. . . .

"A quiet, sleepy appreciation hovered over the scene; even the devotees near us, many of them older people and belonging to the old regime, showing their approval or disapproval with restrained criticism. I could see without turning my head the expression of the face of my neighbor, a former daimio, a man of position; a face a Japanese translation of the universal well-known aristocratic type—immovable, fatigued, with the drooping under lip. Behind him sat former retainers, I suppose—deferential, insinuating remarks and judgments to which he assented with inimitable brevity. Still, I thought that I could distinguish, when he showed that the youthful amateurs—for most of the actors were non-professional—did not come up to a proper standard, that his memory went back to a long experience of good acting. And so catching are the impressions of a crowd that I myself after a time believed that I recognized, more or less distinctly, the tyro and the master, even though I only vaguely understood what it was all about. For I need not tell you that the libretto would have been still more difficult for me than the pantomime before me; and very often it was but pantomime, the actor making gestures to the accompaniment of music, or the declamation of the choregus, who told the poetic story. Occasionally these movements amounted to a dance, that is to say, to rhythmic movements—hence called the No dance—to which emphasis was given by rising or falling on either foot, and bringing down the sole with a sudden blow.

. . . "We had tobacco to cheer us. On our arrival the noiseless servants had brought to us the inevitable little tray containing the fire-box with hot charcoal and the little cylinder for ashes, and tea and little sugary balls and then, besides, nothwithstanding the high-toned repose of the audience, there was enough to watch."

In a recent work on "The Pphysiology of Bodily Exercise" Dr. F. A. Lagrange says that fencing, apparatus gymnastics and riding school lessons may be safely prescribed for the person "whose brain languishes for want of work." But for "a child overworked at school, for a person whose nerve centers are congested owing to a persistent mental effort in preparing for an examination, for such we must prescribe long walks, the easily learned exercise of rowing, and, felling better, the old game of leap frog and prisoner's base, running games, anything in fact rather than difficult exercises and acrobatic gymnastics.

YOUNG HEIRS TO KINGSHIP.

Children Who May Become Monarchs at Very Tender Ages.

Every European nation—with the two exceptions of Russia and Turkey—has adopted some kind of a constitutional system of government, says the *Youths Companion.* In some of them, as in England, this system approaches nearly, in its essential features, to a democratic regime. In others, like Germany, some constitutional features are combined with a distinctly despotic element.

But, whatever the form of government, it is still a matter of importance in each of the monarchies what sort of person occupies the throne. A bad king, even in England, where the royal power is reduced to its lowest point, might yet do a good deal of mischief, while a good one would make the machinery of the government move more smoothly.

Who, then, are to be the emperors, kings, and queens of the future? Who are the persons in the several countries who are destined, in the ordinary course of events, to sit on the thrones and to rule with lesser or greater authority?

It is a striking fact that many of the heirs to kingship are young people; some, indeed, are very young.

The heir apparent, for instance, of the great German empire and the Prussian kingdom is the little Frederick William, who is only 7 years of age. Should he die before reaching maturity his younger brother Prince William, now aged 6, would become the heir.

The heir to the Portuguese throne, to which Don Carlos has just succeeded, is Louis Philippe, the prince of Beira, who is only 3 years old. The future queen of Holland, Princess Wilhelmina, has recently completed her ninth year, and is likely to succeed her aged and decrepit father ere very long.

The present king of Spain, Alfonso XIII., is not 3 years old and came to the throne at his birth, his father having died before the little king came into the world. Should he die before marrying his eldest sister, the Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes, now 9 years of age, would succeed to the Spanish throne.

Some heirs to European thrones have just arrived at young manhood. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia and the duke of Sparta in Greece have recently celebrated the completion of their twenty-first year. Young Victor Emmanuel, prince of Naples, the heir to the throne of Italy, was 20 years old last November. Thus it appears that, with the exception of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, the heir to every important European throne is younger than the constitution of the United States requires a member of congress to be, and Prince Otto, the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, is only 26 years old.

Moreover the succession in England belongs to the prince of Wales, who is 48 years old. But it is said that the prince of Wales' health is precarious and it is not improbable that his mother, Queen Victoria, although she is 70 years old, may outlive him. In that case the heir to the throne would be Albert Victor, the prince of Wales' eldest son, who is now 25 years old.

A few years older is Gustaf, duke of Wermland, who is the heir to the throne of Sweden and Norway and who is 31.

There are of course, several heirs to thrones who are past middle life, but the large proportion of young people at this time is remarkable.

WINGED MISSILES.

Patti retains her passion for billiards and spends much of her lesiure in playing with Nicolini.

An inventor up at Minneapolis thinks he has solved the problem of securing heat from electricity.

James Gibert, eight feet tall wedded Miss Williams, four feet high, in Scraton Pa., Gilbert will be obliged to call his wife his "better one-third."

The duchess of Albany, widow of Prince Leopold, has received her diploma as a hospital nurse, after taking the regular course and standing the usual examination.

The cave-in of the bluff that took place at Yaquina, Oregon, was worth thousands of dollars to the railroad company. A thousand dollars' worth of powder would not have accomplished what the rain did. The rock and dirt fell into the bulkhead jus where it was wanted.

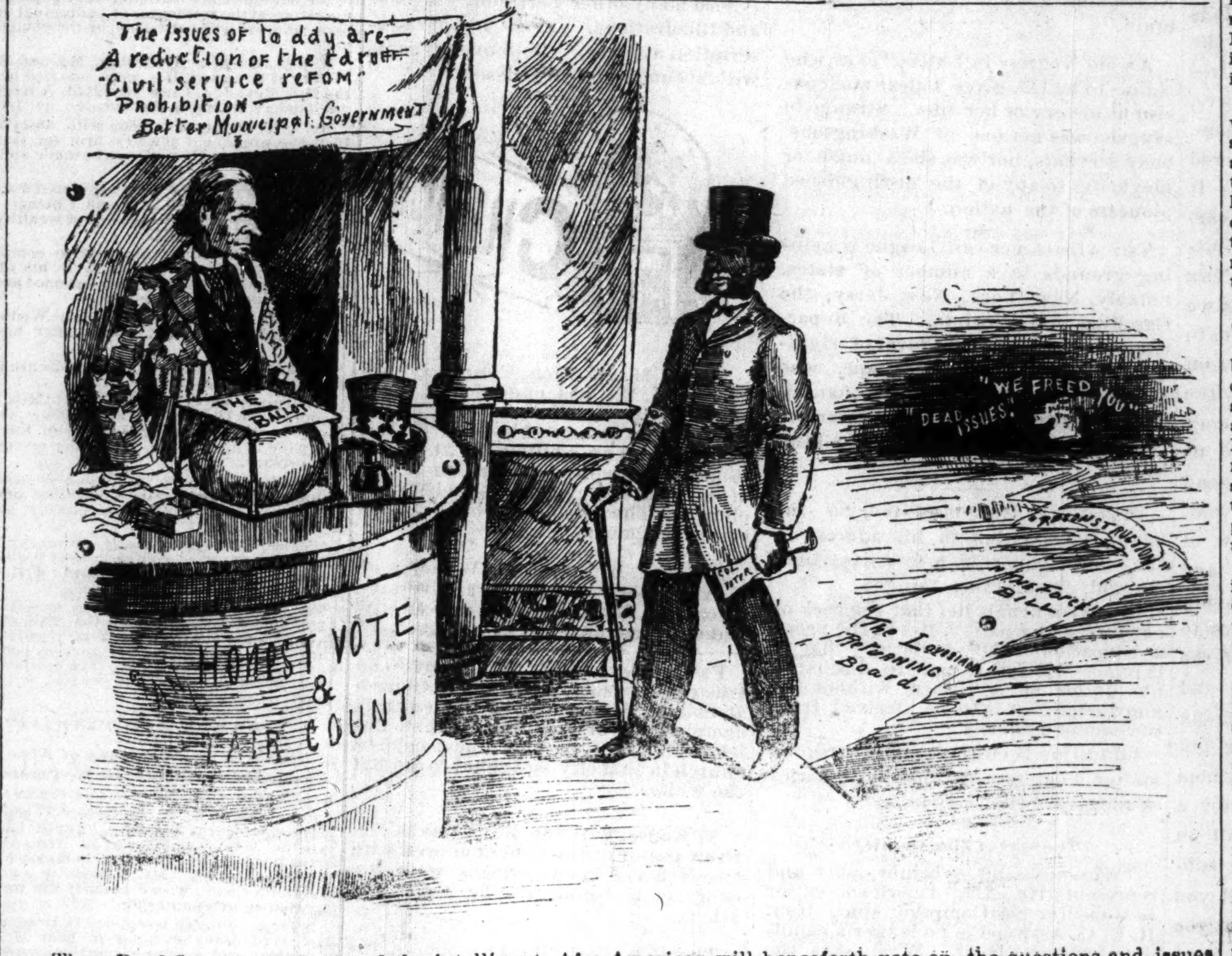
A Moral View.

The "Table Talk" man of the N. Y. *Mercury* thus moralizes on life and life's useless destruction:

Where does life reside? Take a microscope and fancy that you examine the circulation of blood of a human being as in an animal prepared by a medical expert, and you will perceive that the red tide is composed of innumerable cells which whirl around, each distinct from the other. This spirality is a beautiful sight. In these cells reside animal life. You will perceive, also, networks of small white threads if you examine the body of a human being without the aid of a microscope. These are the nerves which hold the unseen fluid, the circulation of which is co-existent and co-extensive with the circulation of the blood. In these nerves reside the spiritual life. Who gave man power to destroy these two lives save in obedience to the eternal law of individual self-defense? Yet here is but the record of one century of war and the fatal results and expenses, illustrating the inherent savagery of man: Wars between England and France, Russia and Turkey, Spain and Portugal, France and Algeria, civil strife in Europe, Crimean war, Franco-Austrain war, American civil war, Austro-Prussian war, France and Mexico, Brazil and Paraguay, Franco-German war, Russo-Turkish war. Total loss of life, over 4,913,000, and the total cost over 2,606,000,000 pounds sterling. When it is considered that war settles no principle that cannot be better settled by human charity, conciliation and justice, none can say that the world does not need more evangelists to civilize and christianize.

Hungarian Jealousy of Austria.

To appease the Hungarian jealousy of Austria, the emperor-king has ordered that all the notices placarded in his palaces at Budapesth shall be written in the Magyar language; and, further, that on all such placards the words "imperial and royal" shall be substituted for "imperial royal."



The "Dead Issues" are dead and the intelligent Afro-American will henceforth vote on the questions and issues of to-day.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

New York Weekly.

Az good a way az i kno ov tew git at enny man's honesty, iz tew divide what he claims tew hav by four, and then guess at what's left.

The text which has been most preached from by the human family is vanity.

There are as many old phools inthis world az yung ones, and the old ones are the siliyest.

The publik judge ov a man bi his success.

Avarice eats up everything, even ekonemy.

Hope is a blind guide, but whare did you find a better one.

I like a wide-awake Christian, one whose virtue haz got some kayenne pepper in it.

Indolence may not be a crime, but it iz liable tew be at enny time

I am satisfied thare iz more imaginary trouble in this world than real.

Most ov us, when we repent ov our sins, think it iz a change ov heart, when in fakt it iz only a fear of punishment.

I have sumtimes thought that the man with menny vices was safer than the man with one; for the menny vices often wear each other out, while the one wears the man out.

I thank Heaven for one thing, that thare iz not in this wide world a human, or in human being, that i would rather not help than hurt. I find this sentiment in mi conscience, or i wouldn't dare claim it; and i kno mi own conscience better than ennybody duz.

The buty of gratitude iz that a beggar kan be az grateful az a prince, and the power of gratitude iz that "I thank you" makes the beggar equal tew the prince.

The Brooklyn Central Union refused to indorse the bill before the Legislature] which will allow grocers to collect 10 per cent. of a man's wages when he ows a bill.

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

The child of citizens of the United States is a natural-born citizen of the United States, wherever the child may be born.

In Denmark most of girls are trained in agriculture, which is there an important industry. The owners of farms receive pupils, who undergo a regular training.

Eight varieties of leprosy are recognized in China, and the disease is regarded as contagious, infectious and hereditary, but is said to disappear in four generations.

One of the most beautiful women in Paris, the marquise de Galliffet, is suffering from a peculiar form of insanity. She goes into convulsions whenever she sees her face in a mirror.

In a Philadelphia cemetery there is planted the lower limb of a Grand Army man, who visits the place on each holiday to decorate the resting place of his deceased member.

There are 3,000,000 people that walk about London's streets daily, and in so doing wear away a ton of leather particles from their boots and shoes. This would in a year form a leather strip one inch wide and long enough to extend from London to New York.

A man at Ann Arbor, Mich., has secured a divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. He alleged that his wife fed him on bread and milk, refused to sew buttons on his clothing, nagged him for expensive trappings for herself and twice actually assaulted him.

Dr. Onoproff, a tall, slender, young Italian, with black hair and a pale face, is astonishing Londoners with his power as a mind-reader. He calls himself a "pyschophysiologist." He is preforming at the Aquarium. He is the cleverist mind-reader London has yet seen.

Christopher Talbot, the father of the house of commons, lately died in London at the age of 86. He had sat continuously in Parliament for the same Welsh county for fifty-nine years and never made a speech. He saw Cobden, Bright, Disraeli, Peel and many others come and go. He was the largest commoner land-owner in England and leaves two daughters.

There is no country like France for starting journals. During 1889 no less than nine hundred and fifty new newspapers were brought out, of which not one remains in life. On the other hand, the Petit Journal now claims a circulation of 1,095,000 copies. During the same period there were printed in France over fifteen thousand new books, including 5,000 new musical pieces.

Prof. Haddon, the English naturalist, who has spent some months on the islands south of New Guinea, says there will never again be so good a time as now to study the natives and make anthropological collections, as the Paupans there are dying out fast, and still more rapidly discarding their native arts, prefering to buy the merchandise that the whites bring among them.

The theatre for the performance of the Oberammergan Passion Play this summer is now almost ready, and rehearsals have begun. Josef Mayr again takes the part of Christ. A few days ago a wooden cross some forty feet high, which has long been a conspicuous object on the summit of the Kofel—a hill which overshadows Oberammergan—was blown down during a violent storm. The catastrophe is held by many of the villagers to betoken that this year's performance of the Passion Play will be the last.

A traveling man reports seeing the following curious signs in Iowa and Nebraska: Omaha barber shop: "Foam on hed 5c. extra." Columbus, Neb., depot: "Gentlemen keep out ladies' room." Norfolk, Neb., real estate office: "There are no flies on my land." Norfolk butcher shop: "We won't give no tick." Norfolk insurance agent's sign: "All small fry agents in this town but us." Lawyer's advertisement on hand bill in Gordon, Neb.: "Legal work promptly executed and divorces cheerfully granted."

Representative Allen of Mississippi was recently requested by one of his colored constituents to give him a recommendation in writing so that he could secure a position as watchman in one of the departments at Washington. As Mr. Allen knew that the man was worthy he at once complied with the request. The certificate of character was so warmly complimentary that Sambo was astonished when he read it. "Look heah," Marse Allen," he said, "can't you gib me somethin' to do yo'self on dat recommendation?"

Florence Percy a few years since was a popular American writer, but some newspaper having said that her success was owing to the gallantry of American publishers and the pushing of her titled friends, she went into literary hibernation and has only recently appeared again under the pen name of "Katharine Armstrong." She is a frequent contributor to the best English magazines and literary journals. Just now she is residing at Rouen, France, studying the labor question as it concerns women. She is very clever with her pen and has a strong individuality.

An examination of the textiles from the German peat-finds of the northern bronze period has enabled Herr Buschan to distinguish the fibers of the stuff, and to show that at a period of great remoteness wool and flax, but not hemp, were made into webs. The folk of the lake dwellings could manufacture flax into coarse lace nets, mats and even embroidery. Herr Buschan holds it proved by the instruments discovered that they could knit and weave in the Neolithic period, when mighty mammoths were roaming over Europe and when England harbored the musk ox and grizzly bear.

Photius Fisk, who died in Boston recently was well known. He was a retired chaplain of the United States navy and his history was somewhat remarkable. He was of Greek-Maltese birth, his family name being Kavasales. In 1814, when a child, he was found in the streets of Smyrna during the terrible visitation of the plague crying for his mother. As he was presumably the only one of his immediate family that escaped the plague he was taken in charge of by some American resident missionaries and sent to this country in 1823, arriving at Salem, Mass., to be educated for the ministry.

John C. Eno is the social leader of Quebec. He owns a fashionable residence and gives superb entertainments, which are attended by the most aristocratic people of the city. He has a superb summer residence on the St. Lawrence. Eno is the bosom friend of Premier Mercier and other distinguished statesmen and is at the head of a dozen gigantic business enterprises He has upward of $1,000,000 invested in Canadian bank stocks and is a large holder of Canadian Pacific Railway shares. Eno is at the head of a company which has been given the exclusive right to use the wonderful powers of the Falls of Montmorency.

THE FREEMAN.

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COLORED NEWSPAPER
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INVARIABLY *.* IN *.* ADVANCE.

All communications, enclosing news matter for publication, must be sent with the name of the writer, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes, brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return Manuscripts unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unless it is ordered. All matter for publication must reach the office by Tuesday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

AGENTS.

Agents are wanted in every town and city not now occupied, and liberal inducements will be given to the same. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

Subscribers are requested to remit by Post Office, Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter.

Entered at the Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

All Matter Should be Addressed to
THE FREEMAN,
EDWARD E. COOPER, Publisher,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

To Our Readers.

Do you like THE FREEMAN? If you do, then we want you to help it. It is an expensive newspaper; in fact, the most expensive ever published by Afro-Americans. All of its artists, etchers, engravers, compositors, stenographers, agents and contributors are colored and it takes money to pay them. It costs a great deal to get out the cartoons, engravings, portraits and illustrations which we produce in THE FREEMAN from week to week. But we are going to do it and shall aim to make every issue an improvement on the last one. We want to show the world what the Negro is doing. Don't you want to assist us? If so, lend us your assistance. We want you to send in your subscription—not only that, but we want you to call on a few of your friends and acquaintances and get their subscriptions and send along with yours. Help us. We want to make THE FREEMAN the equal of the best white illustrated journals, and you can materially assist us in doing this. Do not delay in this matter but think of a few of your friends whom you know ought to subscribe for a first-class colored paper and call on them now. We want 5000 new subscribers by the first of May and you ought to get a few for us. Do what you can and let us hear from you at once. Who will be the first to respond to this appeal?

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

THE FREEMAN wants to secure the services of a young man as representative in the following States: South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Deleware. Will pay salary to the right kind of a man. Must have fair education, write a good hand, be a good talker and able to give reference. Address THE FREEMAN at once.

THE subscription list of THE FREEMAN is increasing very rapidly; still it is not what it should be. Such a paper as the THE FREEMAN, illustrated as it is, should have 25,000 subscribers; and its friends who are constantly writing letters praising it, could do a great deal of good in this direction, by securing one or two subscribers. Let every one who reads this, ask himself, "what have I done for THE FREEMAN?" If every subscriber to THE FREEMAN would get one subscriber, and send it with the cash, we would have a subscription list of thirty thousand in a weeks time. Don't you want a better paper? Wouldn't you like to see THE FREEMAN improve? If you do go to work at once, and get one or two of your friends to subscribe.

THE calamity at Louisville is of peculiar and touching interest to the citizens of Indianapolis, by reason of the close bond of kindred and life-long acquaintanceship existing between these sister cities. The disaster was a shock to us, but later intelligence, giving the path of the tornado and comparatively small loss of life, was somewhat reassuring. Happily, the accident occurred at a time when the public buildings wrecked were unoccupied. The Western school was unroofed; the colored Odd Fellows' Hall was wholly wrecked; the 12th street A. M. E. Church was totally destroyed. All classes suffered much by the disaster, and the purses of sympathetic citizens from various points have been opened in a manner that shows the milk of human kindness to be as pure and sweet as the fountain-head from which it flows. The sufferers have THE FREEMAN's sincerest sympathy.

WE WANT an agent for THE FREEMAN in every town and city not now represented. Young men and women can make it pay. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

JOURNALS having African emigration for a hobby are the latest evils threatened.

—o—

THE Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, which has a number of colored members, says, Senator Ingalls must go. He won't if he can help it.

—o—

IT is virtually settled that Hon. John M. Langston will be given the seat in Congress, to which all honest men will agree he was fairly elected.

—o—

Now that science has taken the native kink from the Afro-American, it is in order to see if his complexion can be bleeched without impairment of health. Great thing, science!

—o—

IT IS announced, from Washington, that Hon. Robt. Smalls will soon wed one Miss Wigg, of Charleston, S. C. We had never before heard that Smalls was getting bald and needed a "Wigg."

—o—

T. THOMAS FORTUNE has declared for Col. Elliott F. Shepard for Mayor of New York City. It is some time before the nominating convention is held, and if the versatile Thomas doesn't change his mind, Col. Shepard will be yelled for in good shape at so much per yell.

—o—

PHYSICAL culture is becoming a favorite diversion with the Afro-American. He is making his mark in billard tournaments, walking bouts, in the ring and on the green diamond. The Negro must grow in brawn as well as brain.

—o—

AN old Negress in Dallas, Texas, who claims to be 145, gives a clear and consistent history of her life. Strange to say, she was not one of Washingtons' body servants, nor was she a nurse or playmates to any of the distinguished pioneers of the nation.

—o—

THE Afro-American League is gaining grounds in a number of states, notably, New York, New Jersy, the Carolinas and Virginia. The unpartisan idea meets the approval of right-thinking men—Afro-Americans, who esteem fidelity to race higher than so-called loyalty to party. The lesson the Negro must learn is to be true to himself.

—o—

PRESIDENT HARRISON touches the key to the situation in his address to the colored educators a few days ago. He said, among other things:

"I have a firm belief that the rock of our safety as a nation, lies in the proper education of the population; that it is impossible for a man to discharge his duties as a citizen without the knowledge that is to be derived from the common schools."

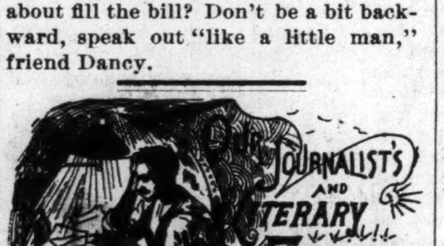
Education is our best safe-guard, no matter what our nationality, politics or religious belief may be.

—o—

The Star of Zion Queries.

"Why not send a bright, able and representative Afro-American editor as Consul to SanDomingo, since Hon. H. C. C. Astwood is no longer a candidate for that place? What says the colored press to this suggestion? What think you of it Mr. Secretary of State? Indeed the President could not suggest a better thing just now."

Would not Bro. John C. Dancy just about fill the bill? Don't be a bit backward, speak out "like a little man," friend Dancy.



A convention ot educators of colored youth has been in session this week at Washington D. C.

—o—

The Rev. A. W. Upshaw has succeeded Dr. S. J. Coppin as editor of the Philadelphia Echo.

—o—

Judson W. Lyons is a prosperous lawyer at Augusta Ga. He is said to do a $2,500 annual practice.

—o—

The Hon. C. H. J. Taylor is preparing an illustrated article on "Negro Democrats" for the Atlanta Constitution.

"The African in our Poliitics" is the title of an article by T. Thomas Fortune which appeared in Frank Leslie's of March 15.

—o—

Benj. F. Parnell, a senior student of the medical department at Howard University, while engaged upon his final examination, fell with an apoplectic fit, from which death ensued.

—o—

Editor Dan Rudd, of the Cincinnati Catholic Tribune, was recently refused a meal at a restaurant in the Queen City, whereupon the doughty editor brought suit under the civil rights law of the state.

Miss Maria Smith of Thibodaux, La. won the gold pen offiered to the penmanship class of New Orleans University for the best improvement made in writing during the term.

—o—

T. A. J. Clemons, an ex-employe of the interior department erstwhile editor of the National Leader is in trouble charged with obtaining money for an alleged "Leland Stanford University," which had no existence save in the ex-journalists fertile imagination.

—o—

The Crusader, of New Orleans, has passed under the control of the Crusader Publishing Company, owing to a previous understanding with Mr. Marinet, who continues as editor of the paper under the new management.

—o—

Prof. J. W. Gilbert, a colored man holding the chair of Greek at the Paine Institute, Augusta, Ga., will spend to years at the American school of Ancient Languages in Athens, Greece, this treat being a fellowship won from his Alma Mater, Brown University.

—o—

The American Baptist Publication Society has recently accepted for publication a beek written by Mrs. A. E. Johnson, wife of Rev. Harvey Johnson of the Union Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md. Prof. C. H. Parish and Dr. E. M. Brawley are also mentioned by the American Baptist as among the writers whose works ars published by the Society.

—o—

The Afro-American quill-drivers in Washington are beginning to huddle close together. A movement is in progress to effect a more perfect union of forces. The Fortunes, Dancys, Pelhams, Coopers, Smiths, et al will then have a strong and enthusiastic reinforcement at the National Capital. At present the Afro-American correspondent is oftentimes a lonesome and forlorn figure in his hunt for news. They propose to warm their heels together in cozy headquarters.—E. L. Thornton's Washington lettar in New York Age.

DON'T MISS THE NEXT ISSUE

of THE FREEMAN, it will be brim full of good things among which are:—

Portrait and sketch of Hon. James Hill, congressman-elect of Mississippi.

Sam Summers, Kentuckys' Afro-American mathematical prodigy, with picture.

The New South, with illustrations of outrages at Defunica Springs, Fla.

The Nation's cemetery illustrated.

Also many other pertinent cartoons and illustrations. Send in your subscription at once. Delinquent agents will be cut off after this issue.

Tne A. M. E. Zion Church, Binghamton N. Y., has one of the finest churches in the Western part of the state, with a membership of 42 in full standing and an addition of 29 probationers just received, the result of one of the greatest revivals ever held in the church. The Sabbath School has seventy members.

Bethal A. M. E. Church, Westchester N. Y., celebrated its 55th anniversary recently. Bishop Turner was present and delivered an address.

Pastor Rev. T. A. Thompson and trustees have sold old St. John Church at Selma, Ala., and will immediately complete the new church. When finished this will be the finest colored church in that city and equal to most of the whites.

At Kansas City the Rev. David McGrew pastor of the Baptist church with two other Afro-Americans were run over by a Union Pacific train and killed.

The Rev. J. E. Bowen, one of the most talented and scholarly men of the race, has been appointed pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.

By the decision of the committee representing the Baptist Association of Kentucky, the southern Kentucky Normal School will be located at Hopkinsville, Ky.

The Atlantic Presbytery composed mainly of Afro-Americans, voted against revision and is the first presbytery whose vote is so recorded.

Rev. Theo. Gould, of Philadelphia, has no patience with "dudes and dudenes" and has been treating that branch of his congregation to some very plain talk.

Rev. R. H. Stitt's congregation at Newburg, N. Y., recently presented him with a fine hunting case gold watch and chain with locket, and $85 in cash. He had just freed the church of its entire debtedness it being the occasion of its 56th anniversity. Over 700 people were present. Bishop J. P. Thomoson, M. D., was present.

The second Baptist Church at Battle Creek, Mich., advertises for a minister. man with small family preferred.

Rev. J. L. H. Sweres, a well known Zion minister, was stricken with paralysis while in Cleveland Ohio, on business.

Rev. J. V. Givins, pastor of Zion Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been conducting a successful revival. The attendance is large and the convert many.

The cure of Partyism.

The unfortunate circumstance that went far toward defeating the Blair bill was, that its friends and enemies both dragged party into the case.—Detroit Plaindealer.

Paste this in your hat.

The intelligent standard of a community is well judged by the support given its newspapers.—Denver Afro-American.

DECIDING AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL QUESTION.

Colored Man—No use talking, gentlemen; I have decided to do my own thinking in the future and vote according to my convictions.

White Republican to the left—Mr. Johnson, you don't mean to say you will desert the grand old party—the party that freed you and made you an American Citizen?

White Republican to the right—Johnson, old boy, would you really go back on the party in whose ranks you were born and raised? Why, you are one of the family.

Colored Man—True enough in some respects; but I have at last seen my error, and in the future, as I said before, I shall do my own thinking.—National Eye.

THE GARDEN CITY NEWS.

Doings of the Lake Cit—Personal Mention and Local Notes.

Chicago, Ills., special to to THE FREEMAN:

The out side world has a very different view of Chicago from what it really is, but Chicago is wholly lost morally, and is almost without redemption. Every avenue is open to its clutches, and every possible inducement is thrown out to lead one astray. The sons and daughters who may chance to be within its boundry, are not safe when they are without the parental care and influence, and it is safe to say that the young man or young woman, who is not carefully guarded by an over zealous parent or guardian, is very liable to go to ruin. If our personal knowledge and observations are worth anything, the tendency of affairs is downward, and the situation is growing worse. We have our churches and public libraries, however, which are exercising a wonderful influence for right and justice. On the other hand, the saloons, gambling dens, public ball rooms and other places of this character are offering flattering inducements to the young and unsophisticated. These are plain facts concerning Chicago.—Church socials for the benefit of the churches, are becoming very popular and numerous at the residences of individual members, and are well patronized by the young people.

Miss L. Brackett of Carolina, Mo. and Mr. F. Wisher of Evanston, Ills. were married here on the 27th. Rev. J. J. Crow officiated. A reception was tendered them in the evenind qy friends.

Mr. T. T. Trusty has been with Joseph and Fish, the prominent jewelry firm for quite a number of years. He will soon be made assistant salesman.

Mr. J. B. French has been appointed manager of the Marquette club of North Chicago. This club is composed of Chicago's most wealthy and enterprising merchants.

We regret that Mr. Porter was so completely lost in the convention last week, by his alleged white friends. His name was mentioned and that was all. But Jim still smiles.

Mr. S. D. Logan left the city last Wednesday for East Saginaw Mich.. to look after his property.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Indianapolis are in the city, the guests of Ed. Taylor.

A surprise party was tendered Miss Susie Anderson, on Okley Ave., last Mondoy evening the 23rd. Many of her associates of the south side were in attendance. It was her seventeenth anniversary.

Our Afro-American population is gradually coming to the front. W. D. Anderson opened a first-class fancy and staple grocery store at 2706 State street.

Chicago can boast of many promising Afro-American orators. Among some of the capable young ones are Messrs. B. F. Bish, E. H. Payne L. N. and G. W. Johnson.

The citizens of West Chicago organized an Afro-American League on the 27th, and last Thursday evening they had a rousing meeting. The officers are composed of the very best men. Rev. Reynolds is president. The north side also wants to get into the band wagon, with S. D. Harris as president.

"DAMON AND PYTHIAS"

As Produced by a Company of Afro-Americans at Providence, R. I.—Personals.

Regular Correspondence to THE FREEMAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30.—A copy of the Munkacsy's great painting, "Christ before Pilate" by Nelson A. Primus, an Afro-American artist has been on exhibition in music hall during the past week. Mr. Primus is a native of Hartford, Conn., where in early life he was an apprentice in a paint shop.

A large audience assembled in Dramatic Hall last Wednesday evening to hear Mr. B. F. Lightfoot and a company of amateurs in the title role of "Damon and Pythias." As an actor, Mr. Lightfoot is not to be compared with Booth or Forest or others who have a wide-world reputation, but considering the circumstances and obstacles thrown in the way, Mr. Lightfoot is to be commended for his perseverance in making himself what he desires to be. In the title role of Damon, he displayed rare dramatic ability, but too little attention was given to details. Following him through the trials and scenes of the play you loose sight of the line of thought and reflect too much upon the small matters that go to make up a great actor. There is a lack of that finishing touch that places the gloss upon the art. No doubt he acts in sympathy with his piece, but to bring his auditors in sympathy with the situation, he resorts to noise more than expression. This enunciation at times is very distinct when he appeals to the sympathy of his audience in loud tones, this is lost sight of. At times his gestures are not noticed as awkward, especially when you are following in sympathy with the moment, but lose control of your sympathy and you will perceive that there is a decided lack of grace, and at many times the gestures are inappropriate. His voice is exceptionally fine and possess qualities that if used to better advantage will place Mr. Lightfoot in the front rank of actions. Mr. James Swan as Dionysus sustained his part with great credit and displayed rare ability as an amateur. Miss Sadie made a pleasing Kalanthe, although her movements could have been more graceful. Mr. La Pene as Pythias ably supported his friend Damon, although his voice was rather harsh. Miss Sarah Adams reflected much credit upon herself as a Hermion although her voice was a little too childish. The other characters well sustained their characters. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Lightfoot for the success of the presentation. The company showed good training and acted out their parts to the letter.

The fair of Ives Post G. A. R. has been going on during the past week in their hall on High street. The different organizations of the city besides the governor and mayor, attended during the week.

The meeting of the Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church has been postponed until next month.

The Apollo Club will give a complimentary reception next month.

On Easter Sunday there will be special services at all the churches.

The Lyceum connected with the Olivet Congregational Church will iuaugurate Sunday afternoon. An extensive program has been prepared.

FRED BUTLER.

THE FREEMAN Can be found at R. Pages barber shop. Avenue A., South 10th Street or of A. P. Hunter, who is the sole agent for THE FREEMAN in Birmingham, Ala.

The New Albany News.

The Coral Circle, of New Albany, headed by Prof. Lawson, of Louisville, is preparing to play Queen Esther.——Elmira Gray celebrated her sixty-fourth anniversary on Friday March 20th, on East Sycamore street. There were many handsome presents given to the old lady. Mrs. Ed French with many of her friends from Louisville, attended.——Dr. W. O. Vance has received a very fine apparatus for the cure of consumption and is now ready to receive patients that are affected in any way with the lungs.——The funeral of Miss Ella Dinkens took place Monday, the 23d, and was largely attended by friends.——Mrs. Ann Williams has the pleasure of being visited by her father who recently received a pension.——Washington Mosby has purchased a lot from James Johnson on East Seventh street.——The soiree given by the Pearl Branch Club was a grand success. Prof. Gillard's orchestra furnished music for the occasion. There were also many fine dancers from Louisville.——It was rumored last week that Aaron Bassett, son of Rev. R. Bassett, was dead, but it was quite a mistake, as it was not our friend, but a white gentleman.——Mrs. G. Webb is in Indianapolis attending a sick sister who is expected to die. ——Charley Hill was arrested Thursday, March 19, by Officers Meyers and Menhouse.

Sporting Matters.

Peter Jackson, the noted pugilist is drawing tremendous houses wherever he appears. He is quiet in demeanor and a gentlemanly fellow withal. While in Louisville "the boys" gave him a neat reception.

John L. Sullivan, offers to fight Jackson for $20,000 he wants no more ring fights, but will meet his man at the California Club's quarters in San Francisco. Sullivan admits that Jackson will prove no mean opponent and if the match is arranged he will train as never before, as he can afford to take no risks.

J. H. Lewis, of St. Louis, defeated John Sannon, of Mason City, Iowa, in a five mile walking match last week. The winner's time was 36 minutes and 10 seconds.

Detroit has a number of professional ball players. Billy Malorie will play with the "Cubian Giants" this season, William Woods with the "Gormans" of New York, Israel Jackson with the "Omibas."

George Dixon, featherweight of Boston, will probably meet Nunc Wallace the featherweight champion of England, for the world's championship.

George W. Jackson, the leading colored lawyer of Cincinnati, was a brilliant contestant in the recent billiard tournament held in hat city, under tho auspicies of the Blaine Club.

A DIRECT ALTERNATIVE.

Mrs. Betterhalf—"Clande, if you promise you shan't dance with "Miss Gracchip" I will go to the ball, for I simply detest her."

Mr. Betterhalf—"Very good my dear, but you won't object to her dancing with me."

Social Gleamings from the City of Hills. Albany N. Y., Special to THE FREEMAN.

This has been rather a quiet week among us. The members of the Hambleton street church, tendered their pastor, Rev. F. F. Giles, a surprise party, on the 27th, at hia residence, 195 Park avenue.

Mr. Benjamin Jackson, of Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., and Miss Leatha Jackson of this city, were united in the bonds of holy matrimony on the 26th inst., the Rev. F. F. Giles, officiating.

Mr. Wm. H. Johnson, our geniel tonsorial artist of No. 27 Maiden Lane, met with an accident which fractured his knee and which has confined him to his home.

There will be a grand sacred concert given on Easter Sunday at the Humbleton St. A. M. E. church, under the direction of Prof. J. G. Compton, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The fair begins on the 8th of April for the benefit of the church.

Persous wishing THE FREEMAN can have it left at their homes on every Friday evening by addressing the agent, J. W. Price, 31 Orange street.

The only place in town where all the leading colored papers can be found is at the tonsorial parlors of Price & Chapman.

Mr. Whitfield Wilson for the past seven years, porter in the New Capitol, was on the 15th appointed Messenger for the court of appeals, Mr. Wilson is the only colored man ever appointed to the position. The salary is $720 per year.

The G. B. Social club give one of their parlor entertainments on the 28th at Mrs. Pickney's, which was very enjoyable. The club consists of fourteen members and we learn, from one of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the league, are framing a bill to be introduced in both branches of the legislature in regards to the insurance law. We hope the league will be successful in their undertaking.

Whitfield Wilson will open, the lodging house formerly kept, by Mrs. A. Douge 514 Broadway, on April 1st.

SPARTANBURGH, S. C., NEWS.

A very disastrious fire broke out in the residence of Rev. S. E. Smith. pastor of the A. M. E. church of this place last Friday afternoon. Most of the household goods were saved but considerable damage was done by water. Rev. Smith is pastor of the oldest church in the oity and has hosts of friends who sympathize with him.

There seems to be no end of wonders of instantaneous photography, The Illustrated American gives this week a large plate showing a projectile leaving the gun. This was photographed for this enterprising journal by its naval correspondent with our squadron of evolution in Europe, and is a curious incident which will occasion much scientific remark.

Under this head from week to week, we shall publish such correspondence as does not come under the head of news, and which, though of a private nature, will no doubt, interest a large class. We are constantly in receipt of letters from friends which, while they are not sent for publication, will do much to enlighten many who want just this kind of information.

H. S. C., Baltimore, Md;—You must send your news letter a couple of days earlier, if you wish it to appear in the current issue.

H. C. C., Louisville, Ky;—We have no correspondent in Louisville, and would be pleased to secure the services of a good one. We shall appreciate any recommendations you may make.

A. A. T., Blocton, Ala;—Has our thanks for ten one year subscribers with cash. Mr. T. says that he will secure three hundred one year subscribers for THE FREEMAN in Blocton. With a hundred such agents as Mr. T. THE FREEMAN would enjoy an old fashion boom.

W. L. C., Spartanburg, S. C;—One at a time is quite enough for the paper; we can't devote the entire paper to one town.

W. D., Columbus, O;—If you have any unsold copies on hand, return them yourself. Don't try to turn them over to another agent, and thus recieve double pay for them.

S. W. G., St. Louis, Mo;—Your article was recieved, but was entirely too cumbersome for publication. Space is too valuable and life is too short, to copy and boil down such matter.

J. B. R., Augusta, Ga;—Your essay was recieved and read. We think we have read it before in the Eclectric fifth reader. Send something of your own, and we may be able to use it.

A. A. J., Montgomery, Ala;—We sent you full instructions in our last letter, if they were not explicit enough; then we shall be forced to give it up as a bad job. We can not make our instructions any plainer.

J. P. J., Vidala, La;—Your poetry is to hand, but like your former one it is a love idyl and wholly personal. You shoul put it in an envelope, and address it to the party, towards whom your affections flow.

J. P. J., Pocahontas, Va,—There are only a few books, that can really be called books, published by Afro-Americans. We are offering them in this issue of THE FREEMAN as premiums, and if you will get nine one year subscribers, you can get all three of them. There has been over two hundred phamplets and books of this kind published, but not more than a dozen books that amount to very much.

G. H. M., Peora, Ills;—In answer to inquiry in THE FREEMAN of to-day, I would say that an octoroon, as the name clearly indicates, is one in whose veins flows one-eight colored blood; a quadroon one-fourth colored; while a mulatto is an equal admixture of colored and white. The octoroon is supposed to be the fairer, as a natural consequence, then the quadroon & etc.

Respy Jno. B. Vashon.

R. C. C., Atlanta, Ga;—Your newslelter was too late for the current issue. Will be published in our next. R. C. C., by the way, is one of THE FREEMAN's best representatives.

E. C., Standford, Ky;—Your news was too late for this number.

GU'AWN NOW.

Officer—"Git out 'o dat, don't I run you in."
Party on Stone (soliloquizing)—"Wonder if he thinks he could catch me."

Secret Love.

Written expressly for THE FREEMAN.

Thine eyes looked carelessly in mine;
And stirred a something in my soul,
I knew henceforth my love was thine;
My heart no more could I control.

The sun is brighter since that look;
Fairer doth seem the summer sky,
And yonder noisy rippling brook
Sings a new song as I pass by.

The flowers take on a fairer hue,
New beauties are revealed to me;
The little glistening drop of dew,
A precious diamond seems to be.

And thou perchance may never know
All that thy carless glance revealed!
I'll teach my heart 'tis better so
For deepest love is oft concealed.

When our hands meet in friendships' clasp
And when thine eyes smile back in mine;
These fleeting pleasures I will grasp,
E'en as the drunkard quaffs his wine.

Daily and hourly will I try,
All thou lovest best to be,
The approving glance of thy dark eye
Is more than all the world to me.

LULU MAE WHITE.

REV. ALEXANDER BETTIS.

Of South Carolina, Founder of the Bettis Academy, Van Cluse, S. C.

It was Phillips, we believe, who said "that the fate of the Negro was the romance of American history;" and it was Prof. Braden, of Tennessee who also pertinently remarked, that "the orator an musician of the future, will come from the black race." There are so many examples of the sterling worth and enterprise of the Negro, that when one begins to enumerate them, their names grow in to legions. The subject of this sketch, Rev. Alexander Bettis of South Carolinia, is one of the products of American slavery, and Lincoln's Emancipsation. Unlike many of the race in that benighted state, he kept his head aloft and watched ever and anon for "the north star." Without education, without previous training of any kind, when the maunumission of the slaves was made, he was given his citizenship with aught else. From a poor slave boy he has become the founder and president of an institution of learning; and from a layman he has grown to be one of the ablest pulpit orators in the south. His work in the minsterial vinyard extends over a period of forty years. He was born in Edgefield county, S. C., Aug. 4th, 1835, and from his very youth was a precotous and promising lad. He joined the church at an early age, and in the year 1860 was licensed to preach; and here his wonderful career as a minister was begun, and the foundation of his great work laid. It might be mentioned here, that he was the first baptist minister in the state to be ordained. About this time he took charge of the Mt. Caanan Baptist church in Edgefield S. C. The church was small, and the membership was scattering; but under his masterly and faithful guidance, it grew rapidly and the membership of that church is now nearly two thousand.

From 1860 to 1871 he organized and established four churches. in different parts of the state, and successfully pastored all of them. It was through his influence, that the first Baptist Association in the state was organized; and in fact, the first colored association in the state over which he presided grew so large, that it was divided into two, and subsequently into many others In the year of 1870 he bought the white peoples church, in Shaw S. C., then known as the Pleasant Grove baptist church. This church contained three acres of land and was one of the most beautiful groves in that section of the country. The congregation was small and poor, but through his untiring energy, and wise management, it was paid for in full. In 1871, one year after the purchase, it had a membership of over eight hundred. It was at this time, that he advanced the idea of an institution for the colored youths of South Carolina, manned and operated entirely by colored people. This met with opposition in tne very beginning. The colored people themselves doubted their own ability to successfully conduct such an institntion; and the white people scoffed at the idea. Dr. Bettis at this time, was at his best as an orator, and went from church to church, and from place to place pushing, urging and ventilating this one idea of a colored college. So earnestly and presistently did he push it, that in a very short while, the grounds were purchased and the plans for building commenced. Bettis Academy is now a fact; a stern reality, and a living monument of the untiring zeal and earnestness of Alexander Bettis. It is a prosperous school, whose faculty is composed entirely of colored people, and whose work is known throughout the state. It is located at Van Cluse South Carolina, and we hope to present a cut of it, for our readers at an early date. It should be stated here, that in connection with this work, Rev. Bettis was treasurer of the Baptist Association for nine years, and it was through his influence that it was divided, and the work advanced more successfully. He has several times been made president of the Home Mission state conventions, of South Carolina, and has served in this office for eleven years consectuively. It is to Bettis Academy alone, that the Doctor points to with pride, it being the onlv independent colored institution in the state. It is a grand work, and a grand institution, and it is from this school, that young men and young women are prepared for lifes work, and are turned out every year as graduates. The work of Dr. Bettis is worthy of emulation; and of the many colored leaders in the state, no one has contributed more to the upbuilding of the Negro in South Carolina than Rev. Alexander Bettis. God bless him.

A FRIEND.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If ever there was a case of retrograde progressiveness, it is exemplified by the citizens of Illinois, and most especially those of the city of Chicago, in the way they have boastfully declared that their city—Chicago—was the only suitable place to hold the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. It now has the choice, but wants to delay the grand display until 1893. It is a stereotyped saying in the West that New Yorkers are great exaggerators, but from the amount of gas that has recently escaped from Chicagoans, its a wonder somebody has not been asphyxiated.

***

When the obnoxious law that was commonly known by the sobriquet of "The Black Law," was erased from the statute book of Maryland, many Afro-American hearts were filled with ecstatic joy as the news went speeding through the country. But what must their consternation have been when their eyes met the glaring headlines: "Negroes disfranchised in Maryland!" It was our opinion, once, that this prejudicial state was on the road to high civilization, but it has relapsed again into barbarism, and the same cry of old is heard: "They will not let my people go."

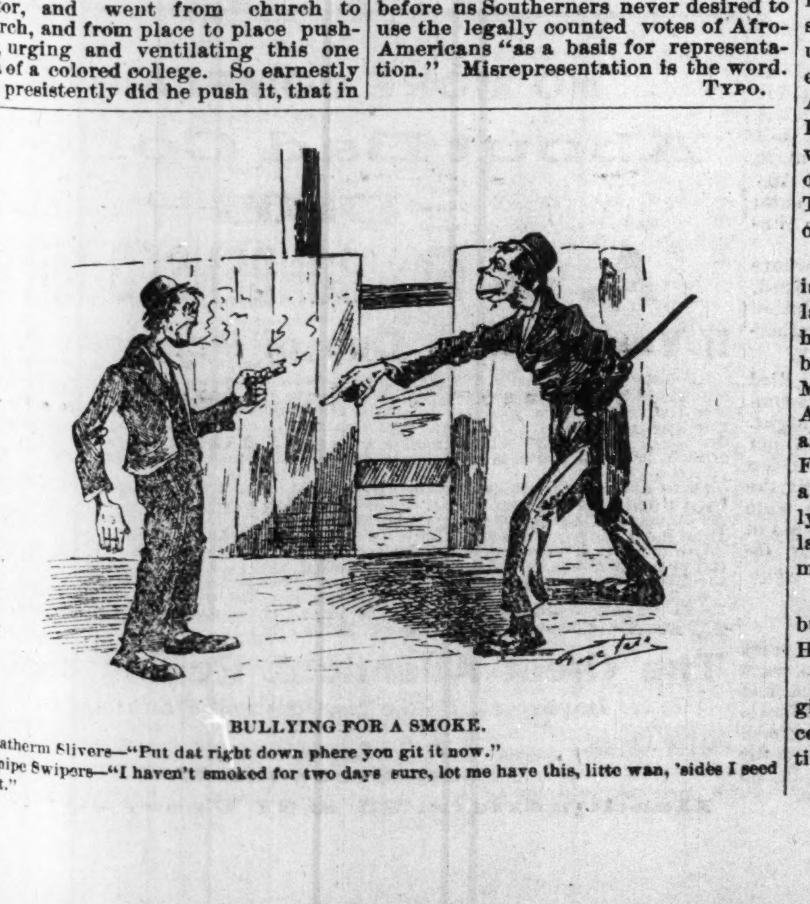
***

The Hon. Chas. A. Dana, is an able, patriotic and distinguisbed citizen of New York City, and one whose opinions are numerously copied and commented upon, and yet withal his philosophic erudition he is liable to err. In speaking of the great preponderance in the Afro-American population between 1870 and 1880, and the eagerness of Senator Butler's adherents to deport the Negro, he says:

"The South will not get rid of its Negro population either by sending them to Africa or by encouraging their emigration to the North. Southerners want them to stay where they are to be hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Of course the South is willing to have the Afro-Americans remain as long as their aspirations do not rise any higher than "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but the moment the Negro shows any aptitudeto lift himself above the common level, the Southerners resort to their old familiar methods of midnight assassinations and political intimidations. Its a pretty late day to declare "for even the Southern whites wants them to be counted as a basis for representation." In our estimation, and from statistics that are before us Southerners never desired to use the legally counted votes of Afro-Americans "as a basis for representation." Misrepresentation is the word.

TYPO.



BULLYING FOR A SMOKE.

Latherm Slivers—"Put dat right down where you got it now."
Snipe Swipers—"I haven't smoked for two days sure, let me have this, litte wan, 'sides I seed it fust."

(Our City People, from 8th Page.)

—Mr. Richard Griffin is now at the Occidental Clothing House, 41043 W. Washington St., opposite transfer car, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. Mr. Griffin is well known and the race should appreciate the advanced step taken by this store and give it a large trade. Call and see him.

—The colored people of this city are becoming infected with the general boom now in progress and are contributing no small mite toward the advancement of local interests. The buildings erected by colored citizens this season will more than duplicate last year's results.

—Louis Reibold, proprietor of the Bates House, has made an improvement in the interior of his hotel office, and taking in consideration the other vast improvements that have been made, this makes it one of the most complete and finely appointed hotels in the West.

—At the grand rally of the Corinthian Baptist Church last Sunday, the trustees were very much pleased to find that the members were not delinquent at all, and after summing up the collections found that they had far surpassed their expectations, taking in all together $200.

—Last Sunday, hundreds of people witnessed the laying of the corner stone at Jones Tabernacle. The Brotherhood Band, the secret orders and the Ladies' Courts participated. Remarks were made by Rev. E. B. Martin, Elder T. Morton and others. It was a financial success. T. J. Manson, pastor.

—Assessor Quill always does the handsome thing, especially where the colored people are interested. The list of deputies for the spring assessment comprises the following names—all good men: Wm. Morgan, Chas. C. Stepp, Henry Beasley, Jeff D. Porter, D. M. Baker, Alfred A. Taylor, Noah D. Smith. George L. Davis. W. W. Walden, late deputy city clerk, will be employed on inside work. We doff our cap to the genial "Tom" Quill.

Wanted Colored Bricklayers.

We want three or four first class coleord bricklayers and will pay good wages and give regular employment to good men. Write or come at once to

FELIX DAVIS,
77 West Wabash Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Removal.

Sloan's Drug Store removed temporarily to No. 120 South Illinois street.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of my parents, Charles and Elizabeth Hicks. During slavery they belonged to Cook Furchew of Alexandria county, Virginia. Address, HENRIETTA JENKINS, Pensacola, Fla.

WANTED

A correspondent. Object, matrimony. Address, Mr. W. H. St. Clair, Chateau, Mont.

SPARTANBURG LETTER.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special to THE FREEMAN.

The Mt. Moriah Baptist Church is the largest Baptist Church of the city. It is a very excellent brick structure. Of late, some very essential improvements have been added, making it very comfortable. Pastor, Rev. G. F. Mills. The membership is about 250. The Trinity A. M. E. Church is the next in size. Pastor, Rev. I. H. White. The church has recently been rebuilt and is one of the model churches of our city. The A. M. E. Zion Church is the oldest colored church in the city. Pastor, Rev. S. C. Smith. The church has lately been improved to some extent. The Presbyterian Church is the only colored church of that denomination in the city. The church is now building a very fine brick structure. The Union Point Baptist Church, the second Baptist of the city, is being erected here. It was started by Rev. H. P. Mills, the pastor now in charge. Each of the above named churches have a considerable large Sabbath School. The pastors, superintendents, and Sunday School teachers are interested in their work and everything seems to be working in a prosperous condition.

W. L. C.

Now is the time to subsribe for THE FREEMAN, the best colored newspaper published. It is a treat within itself.

W. L. CASH, Agent.

THE NEW HAVEN NEWS.

New Haven, Ct., Special to THE FREEMAM.

Revival meetings are in progress at the Bethel A. M. E. Church. Bishop H. M. Turner was present on the evening of March 27th and addressed the people.——On the evening of the 26th the O. K. Cooking Club gave an enjoyable parlor sociable at the beautiful home of Miss Nina Barren. A number of gentlemen were formally invited to spend an evening in pastime of conversation, gaming and music and partake of the nourishments and delicacies of the festal board. Toasts of sparkling wit and wisdom were given after the repast. Miss Barren favored the company with a fine recitation. She is a clever elocutionist.——The young ladies of the Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church are to give a public entertainment, "An Evening with the Poets," music and song in the Chapel April 9th. This will be also a grand social occasion at which the members of the church will engage in a farewell reception to their pastor, Rev. A. P. Miller, who is to leave on a short trip to Florida.

TIS.

JACKSONVILLE, (ILL.) NEWS.

Editor of THE FREEMAN.

The Mt. Embry Baptist Sunday School and Bethel A. M. E. Sunday School held union services Sunday. Revs. Greenwood and Mutgede addressed the school. Both gentlemen were white and are able speakers. The following are the officers of the different lodges: St. John Lodge No. 8, A. F. A. M; John Barker, M. W.; James Parteize, S. W.; Silas Timbie, J. W.; James Young, Sec'y; Wm. Early, T; Ben Thomas, Chaplin; Wm. Leared, J. D.; John Blue, S. D.; J. Davis, Solmon Cowen, J. S. and S. S.——Order of the Eastern Star Chapter No. 5: Mrs. Mag Thomas, W. M.; Solomon Cowen, W. P.; Sally Spencer, Associate M.; Eliza Watthews, Treas.; Mrs. J. W. Crushon, Sec'y; Mrs. Conrad, Conductress; Annie Davis, Associate Conductress; Mrs. D. Spencer, Warden; Wm. Early, Sentinel; Jennie Spence, Adah; L. Taylor, Ruth; Mrs. Sarah Young, Esther; Lucy Partize, Martha; Eleta Roundtree, W. M.——Ladies' Relief Corps: Mrs. Smallwood, National P.; Classey Raymond, Sec'y; Violet Brown T; Annie Davis, S. V.; Sophia Ward, J. V.; Martha Butler, I. G.; Ella Washington, Conductor; Annie Given, Chaplin.

MORRIS BARBOUR, ESQ.,

Of Danville, Kentucky.

One of the best known Afro-Americans in Boyle County, and one of Danville's leading citizens is Mr. Morris Barbour. He has done more to make a good name, and to establish a reputation for the race in this city, than any one we know of. Being an industrious and frugal man, he has accumulated quite a snug little sum for his declining years. He was born in 1833 and raised in this city and county. At the breaking out of the war, he ran away from home and joined the soldier's camp, and remained there three years. He was in some of the hardest fought battles, was at the fall of Richmond, and received a severe shock at that place. He filled the offices of private and sergeant while in the war, and was compelled to return home in 1867 from a wound. He now owns a valuable home on Second street in this city, and is worth about $5,000. He draws a pension of $864 a year. He is a consistent member of the church, and was converted in 1866 in Texas and was baptized in the Rio Grande river. He was married in 1856, and has a happy family, consisting of three girls and four boys. Would that there were more like him.

L. G.

JSST GIVING THEM AWAY.

Buyer—"How much are those trousers, Mr. Solomon?"
Mr. S.—"Vell, mein freunds, we are yust giving dose pants avay."
Buyer—(Effusively)—"Thanks—thanks! "I'll take this pair." [Exit rapidly with trousers.]

A THRIVING LITTLE TOWN.

Pratt Mines, Alabama.

Pratt Mines, Ala., Special to THE FREEMAN.

This is a little mining town with about seven thousand inhabitants and about one-third of whom are Afro-Americans. We as a race are making rapid progress morally, educationally, and financially. Colored people in this section of the country are coming to their senses. They have taken up new resolutions, and are saving their money, buying homes and building houses and setting up enterprises. So I judge from this feature that our people are making rapid steps to a prosperous condition.

The A. M. E. Church gave a social promenade and supper combined last Saturday and Monday nights and realized about forty dollars from the result. We are glad to say the A. M. F. Church has an able minister assigned them this year. Rev. R. A. Mahony has all the best qualities, and his people would do well to imitate his example.

We are glad to know that THE FREEMAN has an active agent in this town. He is an energetic worker, everything he puts his hands to prosper for the race.

C. W. C.

A SMELL MAKES THE DUDE DROP.

'Tis not the least surprising, if we hear some one is slain,
For the weakest minded person takes the biggest walking cane.

The Topeka (Kan.) Gleanings—Social and Club Life.

Topeka (Kans.) Special to THE FREEMAN.

The Topeka Dispatch Band held a very successful fair on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst., at the parlors of the Dispatch Club. The leading business men of the city donated generously. On Wednesday evening the baby show brought out a large crowd. First prize was taken by Lula May Brown, aged twelve and a half months, the daughter of our jovial mail carrier, G.W. Brown. Other prizes were given. The fair was a success. Under the leadership of George W. Jackson, the Dispatch Band promises to be one of the strongest Negro bands in the West. The boys are deserving of support. Another fair is being talked of to be held in the near future.

The Dispatch Club, the leading social organization of Topeka, is one worthy of mention. Organized six months ago by our leading young men, it has made wonderful progress. Much of its success is due to the untiring efforts of Prof. I. G. Watkins, their popular president, and to the efficient support of his assistant officer. The following officers were elected at their last regular meeting: S. G. Watkins, president; Mrs. H. N. Dillard, vice president; J. Hume Childers, secetarry; Mrs. D. W. Langston, assistant secretary; C. L. De Randamie, treasurer. The next of their many very elegant entertainments will be given April 11th, a grand dress ball. The Dispatch Club is filling a long felt want among our citizens. A great deal of the trouble and unsocial manner of Topekans has been and is due to a lack of acquaintance with one another.

James H. Guy, our rustling attorney, is rapidly coming to the front. During last year (1889) he built three fine houses on Polk street, also a very fine business house on West Fourth street. Mr. Guy is the type of what an Afro-American can be who leaves politics alone and chases an honest dollar. Four years ago he came to Topeka with a dollar, and to-day by attending strictly to business he can count up his dollars by the thousands. Give us more men like Jim Guy.

C. L. De Randamie is doing a good business in the real estate business. He owns several very nice houses.

The "Ta Falanta" Club will soon give another of the very brilliant receptions. This club is composed entirely of ladies.

FEARLESS.

RACE GLEANINGS.

Fred Douglass is said to be building a $9,000 house at Monmouth Branch.

-o-

An Afro-American League will be organized at Little Rock, Ark., May 23.

-o-

Chauncey Depew has two private secretaries, one white, the other colored. He treats them both alike.

-o-

Miss Georgie F. Downing, daughter of Hon. George T. Downing, died in Brookyn, N. Y., last week.

-o-

Jeremiah Gasby, aged 115 years, lividg at Adrian, is probably the oldest Afro-American in Michigan.

-o-

Henry Johnson, ex-Recorder Trotter's confidential deputy, is retained by Recorder Bruce, but at a reduced salary.

J. W. E. S. Thomas, of Chicago, ex-member of the Illinois legislature is out of $200 as bondsman of a defaulting constable.

-o-

Hon. Joseph T. Settle, aleading attorney cf Memphis, Tenn., this week lead Miss Fannie McCullough to the hymeneal altar.

-o-

Hon. J. J. Spellman, of Mississippi, has been compelled to tender his resignation as U. S. Timber Agent on account of ill health.

-o-

New York City has a colored young Men's Industrial League. Prof. T. McCants Stewart will address them on the labor question April 9.

-o-

E. L. Hamlin was nominated for the upper house of the common council, with a most flattering vote, by the Republicans of Kansas City, Mo.

-o-

The progrefsive women of Washington, D. C., under the leadership of Mrs. Jesse Lawson, have established a temperance reading room for young men.

-o-

St. Paul papers boast of the wealth of their Afro-American citizens and attribute it to the fact that they have had chances co-equal with the whites in their efforts to advance.

-o-

Rev. George Gray made a lurid speech last week before the Methodist Conference at Carlisle, Pa., and stated that Winchester rifles were being shipped from Chicago to Negroes in the South.

-o-

Mr. Spofford, librarian of the National Library at Washington, says that Afro-American readers as a class "eschew fiction for works of a serious and improving character."

-o-

Rev. Joshua E. Wilson has been appointed postmaster at Florence, S. C. Mr. Wilson is the only colored man so far, who has received a Presidential postmastership in that State.

-o-

A few weeks ago a white woman at Camden, Ala., gave birth to a Negro baby. It is reported that the father of the child is a common Negro employed by her husband as a field hand.

-o-

The recent meeting of tne National Colored Farmers' Alliance at Beaufort, S. C., was a success. F. C. Brown, M. C. Hamilton and J. S. Morrison were elected board of managers with E. M. Glover secretary and V. S. Scott treasurer.

-o-

The U. S. Court now in session at Pensacola, Fla., has the following colored jurors: R. H. Matthews, Robert Milton, R. F. Soto, George A. Parsons, Smith Campbell, Isaiah Richardson and Augustus Dupoint.

-o-

Col. James D. Brady, who was recently confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Virginia, has six colored deputies—all able young men, and it is said the white people of Petersburg have not uttered a word of criticism against his action.

-o-

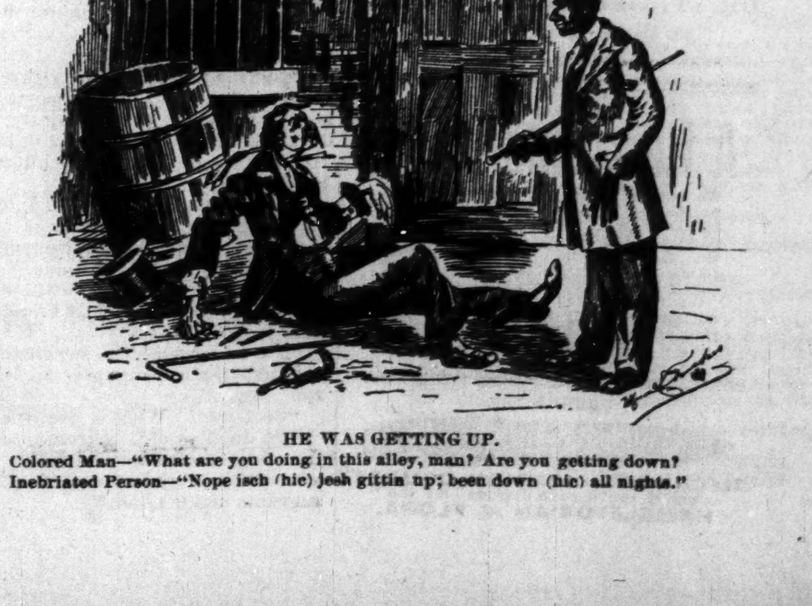
The Frankfort, Ky., Court of Appeals last Saturday affirmed the judgment of the lower court in awarding seven years confinement in the penitentiary to Charles Hines for killing his brother-in-law, Thomas G. Phillips on Main street in Louisville last September. Judge Holt delivered the opinion of the court.

-o-

The colored people of Owensboro, Ky, are making strong objections to the white teachers in their schools and very sensibly claim that if they are to have colored schools they must have colored teachers. Mass meetings have been held looking toward bringing about the desired change.

-o-

In the Providence district, Rhode Island, the Republicans have on the ticket an Afro-American candidate, Mr. John A. Jenkins, for member of the Lower House of the Legislature. In the Newport District, the Rev. Mahlon Vanhorn occupies a similar position of honor. The election occurred Wednesday of this week.



HE WAS GETTING UP.

Colored Man—"What are you doing in this alley, man? Are you getting down?
Inebriated Person—"Nope isch (hic) josh gittin up; been down (hic) all nights."

POLITICAL.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT — MARION COUNTY JOSEPH T FANNING — Subject to the decision of the Democratic State convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER, JOHN OSTERMAN—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

FOR CLERK OF MARION COUNTY, JOHN R. WILSON.

FOR RECORDER OF MARION COUNTY, JOHN L. F. STEEG.

SIMON SCHMALHOLZ, FOR RECORDER of Marion County—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

FOR SHERIFF, JOHN JOHNSON—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR, H. W. WHITE Subject to the Republican nominating convention.

FOR SHERIFF OF MARION COUNNY, HENRY W. LANGENBURG—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, JOHN W. HOLTZMAN—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CHARLIS LAMOTTE—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—WM. LANGSTAFF—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK CHAS. W. BRIDGES—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY—JACK S. CROSBY — Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR CLERK OF MARION COUNTY—V. M. BACKUS—Subjec to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR AUDIROR OF MARION COUNTY — THOMAS TAGGART—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR RECORDER OF MARION COUNTY—JOSEPH BRISTOW—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—W. B. FLICK—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT—JACOB A, EMBICH—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—CENTER TOWNSHIP—MARION COUNTY — RICHARD M. SMOCK—Subject to the decision of the Republican convention.

FOR COUOTY COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT—FURMAN STOUT—Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF OF MARIOM COUNTY—CAPT J. MANY—Subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

FOR CONSTABLE OF CENTER TOWNSHIP—CHAS R. BIGGS—Subject to the decisioh of the Republican nominating convention.

FOR ASSESSOR OF CENTER TOWNSHIP—B. F. JONES—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR CORONER OF MARION COUNTY—FRANK E. MANKER, M. D.—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

VOEE FOR

HUGH WHITE,

FOR TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

Election. Monday, April 7.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
[Third District.]

JACOB HANCH,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention:

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

D. MUSSMANN,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

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THE QUEEN WINS.

The bastille had not yet fallen. The thoughtless youth of the French aristocracy still danced through the saloons of the royal castles. Maurepas still reigned prime minister — the same friend of humanity who made the compassionate decision concerning the people's welfare: "Why build hospitals. Can not the people die on the roads if they like?"

This evening Maurepas had the honor of being permitted to lead the beautiful Marie Antoinette to the card-table, but, complaining of a severe headache as they passed through the saloon, the good queen excused him from further attendance that the pain might not be increased. As he was hastening back through the ante-chamber to the dancing hall, where the king was taking his coffee, he perceived beneath the gobelin tapestry of the famous Louvois window a man in citizens' dress, who regarded him expectantly and bowed low before him.

"It is all right, Dumonet," whispered the asthmatic old man; "this evening his majesty will taste of it." And he forthwith thrilled out one of his hundred madrigals, which, in truth, were tame enough, but which his flatterers found very witty. In the royal apartment he saw just then Louis XVI. take from a sugar basin two delicately broken lumps of sugar and sweeten his coffee with them. As the king took a mouthful of the coffee the ministerial friend of the people approached and asked respectfully:

"How does your majesty find the coffee this evening?"

"As usual, excellent."

"The best mocha is always upon your majesty's table: but does the sugar sufficiently moderate the bitterness of the coffee?"

Louis XVI. was sensitive to mockery and irony even to timidity; therefore he said inquiringly:

"What do you mean by that?"

Maurepas laughed. "Your majesty, permit me one question. How much, sire, do you think these two pieces of sugar cost?" The king looked uneasy.

"Do you wish to test my mathematical ability?" Maurepas continued to laugh. "Well, then, I will answer your problem: Sugar costs the people about 80 sous a pound. If I reckon eighty pieces to the pound it makes 1 sou for each piece; but since to me as king everything is quadrupled, I have this evening consumed 8 sous' worth of sugar."

"This sugar is the gift of one of your subjects, who counts himself happy that it is considered worthy of a place on your majesty's table; therefore it costs you nothing, sire, but the giver values every piece at a full Louis d'or."

"You are beside yourself M. de Maurepas. Eighty Louis d'or for a pound of sugar! At that rate I should be compelled to sell Rambouilet to supply my brother with sugar for a year, for you know he takes a handful to every cup But explain to me your jest."

"In a moment, your majesty." And he took the sugar-basin and emptied the contents upon the marble table and counted the pieces. "Forty-three, with the ones used forty-five, worth 1,080 francs; but look, your majesty, what dazzling whiteness and how light it is and how sweet, without any bitter after taste."

"Come, now," said Louis, interrupting his babble, "is sugar ever bitter?"

"And your majesty will never guess from what this sugar is made."

The king was not without some knowledge of chemistry, therefore he answered hesitatingly:

"Naturally from the sugarcane."

"Pardon me, your majesty, it is beetroot sugar."

"Beet-root! What is beet-root?"

The duchess of Chartreuse, who was listening, drew near and said: "Beets. sire, are little red leaves, of which my servants make salad."

M. de Maurepas cut off her explanation with a malicious laugh. "Beets are edible roots, which people as well as cattle find palatable, and now they have been found to yield sugar."

Respect kept the brilliant company out of hearing distance, and they watched eagerly the strange proceedings. All this examining, weighing, and counting of the sugar tossed up the court gossip among them like a bright soap-bubble. Who first whispered it: "The king has been poisoned by a cup of coffee?"

"Heaven forbid! And we have drunk the same coffee!"

"No, not the coffee—it was the sugar."

"Some one go tell the queen!"

So whispered, murmured, and chattered the excluded circle.

Marie Antoinette sat with the duchess of Polignac, her tenderly loved friend, at cards.

"What ails you, Agatha?" asked she kindly, as the favorite sighed.

Agatha de Polignac raised her roguish brown head and said, saucily, "Three millions, my adored queen!"

"Sigh not, my angel; I will beg Louis to grant them to you. We owe it to the great families."

The designing princess lifted the queen's lace sleeve to her red lips, whispered gratefully, "Oh, that I might be permitted to die for my beloved queen!"

"Live for me, you dear child, and, my word for it, I will provide the 3,000,000, for which you will be willing to live."

At this moment a courtier approached and broke to them the dreadful tidings:

"His majesty has been poisoned by M. de Maurepas with sugar."

A moment later the queen, white to the very lips, stood beside her husband.

"For heaven's sake, Louis!" cried she in her distress, unmindful of all ceremony.

"What is the matter, my queen?" asked Louis in the gentle way which he had never abandoned toward his beloved wife. "What brought you to me? You are very pale." He seized a glass of water, poured some of the newly discovered sugar in it, and handed her the glass.

"Drink. It is too warm in the saloon and the company is too exciting. This sugar water will refresh you."

The queen cast a penetrating glance at Maurepas, who now fully understood what he had only half heard. With a quick movement he took the glass from the king's hand and drained it at a draught.

Red with anger the king demanded an explanation of this insolence, but Marie Antoinette offered the minister her hand and was about to explain to the king when suddenly the broad leaves of the great door flew open and the palace guard led in a man quite up to the feet of the king. The terrified appearance of the prisoner, his coarse coat, the brown waist-coat and pantaloons, the broad, clumsy shoes with leaden buckles, contrasted strangely with the gay silken attire, the gilded hangings, the laces and diamonds of the surroundings.

"What does this mean?" asked the king astonished.

"Permit me, your majesty, to bring this man before you, who understands how to make sugar out of vegetables. Dumonet is trying to ruin our colonies and make them useless to us. This is the discoverer of beet sugar."

"Discoverer? No, that honor does not belong to me," exclaimed the Chemist Dumonet. "It was a learned Maj. Serre, who, during the regency deceived by the beautiful red color the beet gives out in cooking, fancied he could make red wine out of it. Instead of the desired wine he found the bottom of his retort covered with fine sugar At that time France was rich in colonies on the Mississippi, therefore no one paid any heed to the discovery. Nor was it fully developed. I learned abroad, in Prussia, new improvements, expended my small possessions to test it, and I hope I have succeeded."

"It is not a poison, then?" cried Marie Antoinette, meaningly. The king for the first time understood what had preceded, and discovered also that the chemist was bound. At a sign the bond was cut and the guard left the room without Dumonet.

Meanwhile the queen bravely took a piece of sugar in her lovely mouth. That was the signal for the young courtiers to rush upon the before distrusted sugar, vieing with each other to exhibit their courage, their devotion through this harmless poison.

"Gently, my ladies, my lords," cried Maurepas, "every little piece of that sugar cost a golden louis."

"But the sugar is not one bit better than our ordinary sugar," remonstrated the queen, "and it is only a curiosity leading to ruin."

Dumonet dropped on one knee. "Your majesty is in a measure correct. Experimenting in a small way, at the same expense as a great trade, naturally makes this sample excessively dear; but if your majesty will advance me two millions for the development of larger facilities for manufacture I shall be able to furnish a pound of sugar for 10 sous instead of 4 francs."

The king recoiled involuntarily, and Marie Antoinette grasped her famous necklace, which had cost two millions, as if the plain man before her had been a robber. Her disapproving glance gave direction to the king's answer.

"Dr. Dumonet, I honor enterprise; accept this snuff-box as a recognition of it. But two millions the state can not possibly lend you. That is too much money for the exhausted exchequer."

Dumonet received the gift respectfully. "Sire, sooner or later my enterprise will find the money."

The whole shallow, subservient swarm of courtierlings cried out an excited echo to the royal words:

"Two millions for sugar! Two millions! The man should be in a madhouse! The man should be so shameless? Just as if it were not all the same whether one pays 10 sous or 4 francs for a pound of sugar: And if any can't pay it let him take his food unsweetened. What has the government to do with that?"

And so Dumonet was dismissed. He had only needed 1,000,000; the second was the price demanded by the minister for the introduction. This evening Maurepas composed the only good verse of his life, which, translated, runs somewhat thus:

"Altho' his life to sweeten
Is all his royal care,
Two million francs for sugar
The king finds rather dear."

The furor which his wit created at the court consoled him somewhat for the lost 1,000,000, and was it not all the same whether at his death there should be a deficit of one paltry million more or less? He left, in fact, a round 10,000,000 in debts. It was a noble sum; nine would not have sounded so impressive.

Dumonet migrated to Belgium, where he found more appreciation, and lived, safe and respected, while the revolution storm swept over his unhappy fatherland. "Who laughs last," etc.

"And my queen would have died with me?" asked Louis, as he accompanied her to their chamber that night. She was so beautiful, so dainty; in her wonderful eyes beamed the reflection of loving tears. The next morning the king granted 3,500,000 out of the state coffers to the "unfortunate" duchess of Polignac.—*From the French, for the American Analyst.*

Seattle was founded thirty-eight years ago by some thirty or forty men who went there in the Schooner Exact, which had been chartered by a party of California miners to go to Alaska. These young men were landed at Alki Point, and went to the site of Seattle, which was then an Indian settlement and mainly a dense forest.

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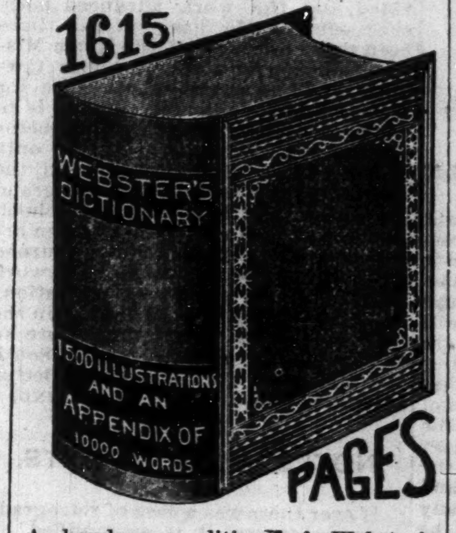

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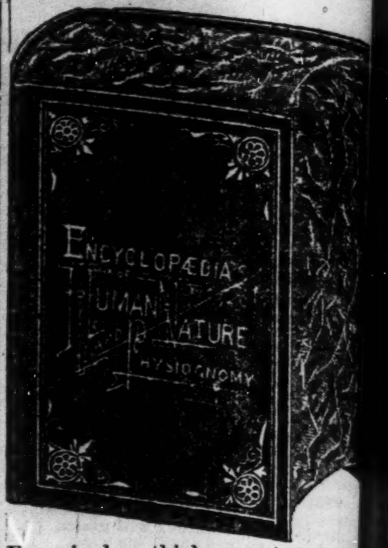

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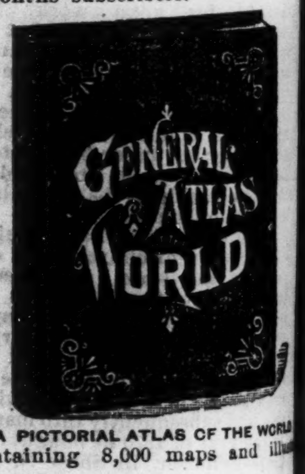

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WINGED MISSILES.

Herr Krupp, the gunmaker, is the richest man in Germany. His income last year was $1,395,000, as against $1,050,000 in 1888.

Mrs. Stanley Brown (formerly Miss Mollie Garfield), who lives quietly in Washington with her husband, is said to visit only at Secretary Windom's house.

Two deeds in the handwriting of John Winthrop, jr., and signed by him, June 28, 1638, have been presented to the Esssex institute, of Salem, Mass., by R. G. Winthrop, jr.

King Humbert of Italy is a vegetarian. He eats nothing but vegeta bles and fruits. His physicians will not permit him to drink coffee, and his only beverage at present is Bordeaux and water. His favorite fruit is peaches. He suffers constantly from dyspepsia in spite of the care he devotes to his diet.

Henry Stratford, of Kingston, Ont., has received a letter from England which went into the sea when the steamship Oregon was wrecked and sunk in 1886. The letter in question was found buried in the sands of the beach near Cape Hatteras, N. C. The mail bag containing the missive drifted 400 miles from the scene of the wreck.

The application of a caveat to stop a marriage is something new. It is stated that a member of the Maryland legislature had contracted a marriage with a lady, and journeyed to the county seat to procure a license, when he made the painful discovery that his rival had filed a caveat against the issue, and before he can get it the case will have to be argued.

The ancients were fond indeed of their dogs. It is said Homer erected a beautiful memorial to Argos, the dog owned by Ulysses—not out of marble, but in fervent verse that is far more enduring. When Ulysses, after his long wanderings, returned to his home at Ithaca, disguised as a beggar, his dog, then twenty years old, blind and feeble, was the first to recognize him.

Buddhism is spreading to a considerable extent among the female graduates of the universities and other young people of culture in Europe, and the fact is being laid at the door of Max Muller, who is charged with having first brought that religion to the attention of the christian world. His defenders say that the converts are made chiefly by Hindoos who come to India to attend the universities.

A chemist has lately performed a feat of no common order. The explosion and fire at Antwerp reduced to a charred mass a bundle of 1,000 florin Austrian obligations. Without presentation in some identifiable form there could be no payment. The imperial obligations were given to a chemist and he succeeded in separating the whole of them and finding out the numbers, and upon his report the money has been paid.

Sir Frederick Abel recently delivered a lecture on smokeless powder at the Royal Institution in London. He said that the smokeless powder now being manufactured in Europe was a gelatinous substance shaped into threads and strips under pressure. It is made by dissolving gun cotton or some similar material with camphor or other solvent, and forcing the compound, when properly prepared, through perforated dies.

The Americans who are exploring Mesopotamia are said to be meeting with great success. At Niffer, the Nipur of the ancients, they have laid bare the temple of Bel—a very fine one—and have found inscribed tablets which date back to about 3750 B. C.; and at Ur, in the great temple library, they have discovered many inscribed tablets, cylinders, and bricks of first-rate religious and historical importance.

The Empress Augusta, at the age of thirty-seven, once figured in the uniform of a lieutenant of artillery in the streets of Berlin. When her husband was about to leave for England, during the riots of 1848, she brought some very valuable documents from the prince of Prussia's residence into the royal palace clothed in the manner described. This was on March 19, and so excellent was her disguise that no one recognized her.

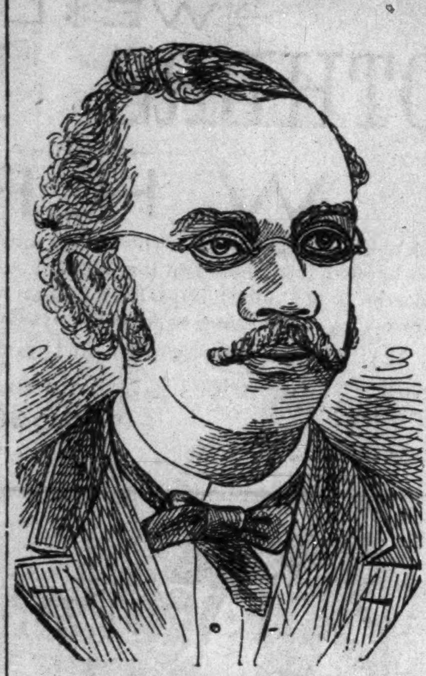
Martin Van Buren was once reproving his clever but erratic son John for some extravagance or other when the young scapegrace assumed an air of great dignity and said: "Father, the time will come when you will be remembered only as the father of John Van Buren." That time has not and never will arrive, for John Van Buren, with all his wit, did nothing while his father without it became President of the United States.

English churchmen are delighted over a just-told story that illustrates, they think, the goodness of the late Bishop Lightfoot. It is that in early life he fell in love with a woman who rejected him and married another clergyman. After Dr. Lightfoot became bishop he found his old sweetheart and her husband struggling along in a poor living in his diocese, whereupon he took every occasion to advance his rival until the latter and his family were in very comfortable circumstances.

A case in some respects similar to that of the famous man who jumped into a bramble bush is reported from Kennebunk, Me. Mrs. A. F. Wood, a lady who had been lame for several years, went to the barn loft to gather some eggs, and in sliding down upon the hay, with her lame leg, hearing something crack, she felt she had broken some bone. She called to her husband for help, and when he came and helped her up she found that she could walk better than before. The ligaments which had adhered to each other by non-use were broken apart, improving her lameness.

There are now living in Washington a married couple, Paul and Albina Hellmuth who were born at Baden, Germany, Feb. 1, 1847, within four miles of each other. Even through their childhood, playing in the streets of the same town, they were strangers to each other. In the course of events they came across the ocean to the land of promise, and at different paths they drifted to Washington, where they met, loved and wedded. Upon comparing notes to take out their marriage license they discovered, to their mutual surprise and gratification that they were not only natives of the same place but rejoiced in exactly the same ages to a day.

The Duke of Montpensler, Antoine Marie Phillippe Louis D'Orleons, who died at San Lucas. He was the fifth son of Louis Phillippe and was 66 years old. He was the father-in-law of the Count of Paris his oldest daughter having married that prince in 1864. His third daughter was Maria De Las Mercedes, the first wife of the late king of Spain. In his youth he was an officer of the artillery and saw real service in Africa. He had been a conspicuous figure in Europe since 1844, the date of "the famous Spanish marriage" by which he was united to Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, the sister of Queen Isabella.



REV. WILTON R. BOONE,
Of Independence, Mo.

A FOXY THIEF TRAPPED.

He Pleaded Somnambulism, and Being from Chicago, Got Free.

We had been stopping at a hotel at Des Moines for two or three days when two men arrived by the same train. One was a drummer for a New York jewelry house and the other apparently a country parson of meek and lowly ways. That was the way we sized him up; but the drummer, being naturally suspicious of all men, contended that the supposed parson was some thief after his valise of valuable samples. To convince him to the contrary, I took the opportunity to introduce myself to the other man and draw him out, and he presented me with a card on which was printed his name, "Rev. Joseph Smith," and he claimed to hail from a town about twenty miles away. His congregation had planned some church entertainment, and he had come up to buy some needed fixings. That's all there was to it, except he hoped and trusted that I was not walking in the broad way which leadeth to destruction and his offer to come to my room and kneel with me in prayer. I was perfectly satisfied that he was all wool and a yard wide, and returned to so report.

The drummer had his own ideas, however. He took his sample case to his room, but afterward slyly changed it to another. Then he vacated his room for one across the hall, and in the vacated room, just in front of the bed, set a fox trap. He wanted a bear trap, but couldn't get one in town. When all was ready we went to bed, four or five of us having rooms down the hall from the parson's. As we passed his door we heard the good man reading aloud from his Bible; I felt like knocking on his door and apologizing for the pigheadedness of the drummer.

About midnight there was a sudden yell, followed by the clanking of chains, which aroused every one of us, and as soon as we could turn out we discovered that the parson had been caught in the fox trap. He had stepped his right foot into the jaws, and was sitting on the bed and staring into vacancy when we found him. He had the cheek to declare that he was walking in his sleep, and seemed much grieved when we asked him how it was that he had unlocked the door with a skeleton key. In the morning when arraigned in court, his plea was somnambulism, and what did the Court do but order him turned loose! In doing so His Honor explained:

"About ten years ago I was found in a man's barn saddling and bridling his $200 horse. It was a case of somnambulism on my part, but they wickedly forced me to pay $300 to settle the case. I then determined never to do any one a like injustice, and the prisoner is honorably discharged."

Half a day later it transpired that the "good man" was a noted Chicago thief, but he had cheesed the racket and was off.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ROBERT DINGWALL,
Of Jamaica, West Indies.

A Boston Version of Jack Horner.

Diminutive John Horner remained in a state of repose in the space between two converging walls which met in a point.

Masticating an article of food, consisting of pastry, baked with something under it, especially manufactured for Christmas.

He inserted that member of the outer extremity of his arm, which differs from the others in having only two phalanges, and thereby drew from the interior of the aforesaid article of food a specimen of the fruit of a tree of the genus prunus.

And ejaculated, "Oh, how courageous a male child am I!"—*Lawrence American.*

A Cossack officer named Pyevtzoff is taking a horseback ride from Bielovetchensk, on the River Amoor, in eastern Siberia, to St. Petersburg, a distance of 5,300 miles. He goes quite alone on an ordinary cavalry horse and carrying his provisions with him.

SOME THOUGHTS OF EDISON.

The Great Inventor's Conception of Matter and Belief in God.

The following extract is from "Talks with Edison," by George Parsons Lathrop, in *Harper's Magazine.* In addition to being extremely practical in his thoughts and processes, Edison has a rich imagination of a creating sort, and moods of ideal dreaming in his particular line. One day at dinner he suddenly spoke, as if out of a deep revery, saying what a great thing it would be if a man could have all the component atoms of himself under complete control, detachable and adjustable at will. "For instance," he explained, "then I could say to one particular atom in me—call it atom No. 4320—'Go and be part of a rose for a while.' All the atoms could be sent off to become parts of different minerals, plants, and other substances. Then, if by just pressing a little push-button they could be called together again, they would bring back their experiences while they were parts of those different substances, and I should have the benefit of the knowledge."

Of course this was only a passing fancy, an imaginative way of expressing the constant desire which exists in the inventor's mind for a more intimate knowledge of the nature of things concerning which he has already learned so much. This desire is gratified to the farthest practicable extent by the great store of all sorts of materials—animal, vegetable and mineral—collected in his laboratory, where he experiments upon and combines their various properties as a composer plays upon the instruments of his orchestra Indeed, in this large imaginative aspect of his mind Edison distinctly reminds me of men having creative musical or poetic or artistic genius. The mingled abstraction and fire in their faces and eyes are noticeable in his, at times, when he emerges from some private room in the laboratory where he has been engaged in deep inventive work.

The above remark about the atoms, too, recalls a statement which he once made to me regarding his conception of matter. "I do do not believe," he said," "that matter is inert, acted upon by an outside force. To me it seems that every atom is possessed by a certain amount of primitive intelligence. Look at the thousand ways in which atoms of hydrogen combine with those of other elements, forming the most diverse substances. Do you mean to say that they do this without intelligence? Atoms in harmonious and useful relation assume beautiful or interesting shapes and colors, or give forth a pleasant perfume, as if expressing their satisfaction. In sickness, death, decomposition, or filth, the disagreement of the component atoms immediately makes itself felt by bad odors. Gathered together in certain forms, the atoms constitute animals of the lower orders. Finally they combine in man, who represents the total intelligence of all the atoms."

"But where does this intelligence come from originally?" I asked.

"From some power greater than ourselves."

"Do you believe, then, in an intelligent Creator, a personal God?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Edison. "The existence of such a God can, to my mind, almost be proved from chemistry."

Surely it is a circumstance calculated to excite reflection, and to cause a good deal of satisfaction, that this keen and penetrating mind, so vigorously representing the intelligence—the mind of a remarkable exponent of applied science, and of a brilliant and prolific inventor who has spent his life in dealing with the material part of the world—should so confidently arrive at belief in God through a study of those media that often obscure the perception of spiritual things.

The prince of Wales has become a very regular attendant at the sessions of the English parliament. The fact is that the prince is very much worried about the chances of the succession in case of his mother's death, and wants to make as many friends as possible.

Walker Fearn, late United States minister at Athens, states that brigandage no longer exists in Greece. He says that he and his daughter and a few friends, unarmed and without an escort, visited on horseback the wildest parts of Greece and met with nothing but cordial hospitality.

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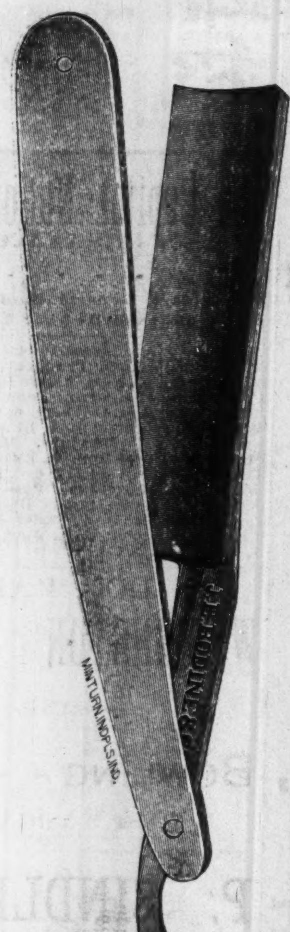

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Arrive in Chicago 5:00 p m
No 34—Chicago Night Express, with Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily 1:15 a m
Arrive in Chicago 7:35 a m
No. 18—Monon accommodation, daily...6:00 p m

LEAVE CHICAGO

No 1—Indianapolis Express, daily, except Saturday....11:55 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 8:30 a m
No 31—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Limited parlor and dining-car, daily....9:55 a m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 p m
No 33—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Vestibuled Night Express, daily....9:30 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 a m

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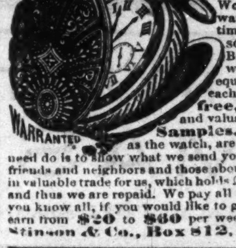

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Jan. 1, 1890. TIME CARD. Central Time.

*Daily. †Ex. ‡Sunday.

NORTH.			
Indianapolis..Lv	†7 00am	†11 10am	*3 05 p m
Muncie.... "	9 05 "	1 15pm	5 10 "
Hartford....ar	9 45 "	1 57 "	5 50 "
Montpelier.... "	10 05 "	2 15 "	6 08 "
Bluffton.... "	10 33 "	2 43 "	6 33 "
Fort Wayne.... "	11 35 "	3 45 "	7 49 "
SOUTH.			
Fort Wayne. .Lv	*6 00am	†10 25am	*6 05p m
Bluffton....ar	6 58 "	11 21 "	7 07 "
Montpelier.... "	7 33 "	11 53 "	7 40 "
Hartford.... "	7 48 "	12 10pm	7 58 "
Muncie.... "	8 20 "	12 50 "	8 40 "
Indianapolis.... "	10 30 "	3 50 "	10 50 "

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Local Time TABLE.
In Effect Jan. 12, '90.
Solid Trains Between SANDUSKY and PEORIA
—AND—
Indianapolis, and Michigan City.
DIRECT connections to and from all points in the United States and Canada.

Trains arrive and depart from Indianapolis Union Station as follows:

DEPART—No. 10 passenger, 7:15 a. m.; No. 12 passenger, *1:20 p. m.; No. 14 passenger, 7:00 p. m.; No. 16 express, †11:10 p. m.

Trains not marked run daily except Sunday.

ARRIVE—No. 9 passenger, *10:30 a. m.; No. 11 passenger, *2:50 p. m.; No. 13 passenger, 6:20 p. m.; No. 17 express, †3:10 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

No. 12, via Tipton, arrive Bloomington at 9:32 p. m., making direct connection with C. & A. fast train arriving at Kansas City 8:30 next morning, connecting direct at Kansas City for Denver, San Francisco and all points West. Free reclining chair cars between Tipton and Missouri river for all passengers.

Nos. 9, 10, 12 and 13 connect at Tipton with main line trains for Sandusky, Bloomington and all points East and West.

Trains 16 and 17 have elegant reclining chair cars free to all passengers, and make direct connection at Peru with the Wabash fast trains for Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit and New York.

For further information in regard to rates, routes, etc., call on A. H. Sellars, City Passenger Agent, 46 S. Illinois St., or address,

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Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot.
Leave { Going East *7.00 pm. *4.00 am.
" West, *7.45 am. *11.15 pm. 12.05 noon 5.00 pm
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" West *6.30 pm. *3.40 am. 2.40 pm. 10.15 am

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Look in local column for special notices of excursions, reduced rates, etc.

H. M. [illegible],
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt

—Vote for C. B. Fiebleman.

—"Clubism" is the latest fad.

—Sam'l. J. Blaylock has returned from Chicago.

—Mrs. J. Bristow, new spring millinery 24 S. Ills. St.

—Rev. J. W. Carr will take a course at Franklin College.

—Special Easter services at all the churches to-morrow.

—Mandolin players appear to have the "call" in society circles.

—Mrs. F. M. Bazel has been suffering from a neuralgic attack.

—Mrs. Ida Brown is in the city, the guest of Mrs. A. L. Johnson.

—N. T. Payne has added a kitchen to his residence, 127 Howard street.

—W. H. Buckner left for Springfield, Ill., last Saturday, but will return soon.

—Mrs. Sophia Dupee, of Howard street, is out again after a week's illness.

—Mr. Horace Heston, of the firm of Heston and Duncan, was in Chicago last week.

—The Chicago trip of the Brotherhood band has been abandoned for the time being.

—Public school No. 23, will be enlarged this summer by the addition of two rooms.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Partridge entertained a party of friends at dinner last Sunday.

—The literaries are hard pressed by counter attractions, but are gradually "catching on."

—Mrs. Mary James has returned from Cincinnati whither she went on lodge business.

—Fresh and salt water fish on hand to-day at V. P. Evans' Fulton Market, 61 North Illinois.

—H. A. Rogan was in Marion this week to dedicate a chapter of the order of the Eastern Star.

—Felix Williamson is preparing to build a neat four room cottage on Howard street, near Second.

—Mr. Martin J. Giliam, Rockville's favorite birch-wielder, is an occasional Sabbath visitor at the capital.

—Miss Mamie Sissle and her brother Master George, left for Lexington, Ky., Monday for an indefinite stay.

—Patrolman Frank Hurt, who has been on the sick list for the past three weeks, is out on his beat again.

—Mrs. Mary Read, who has been sojourning at Fife Lake, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Emma Thurman.

—Gertrude Frankmoelle, the popular milliner, has just recieved, at 38 South Illinois Street, her new spring styles.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Young, of Beeler street, are all smiles. Its a boy, a nine-pounder. Mother and baby doing well.

—The death of Miss Alice Walton last Thursday was entirely unexpected. She was employed in the family of Dr. F. J. Van Vorhis.

—The Second Baptist Church Sunday, that being grand rally day, was as usual up in the front ranks, taking in in round figures, $190.

—William Sumler has retired from the grocery business. He has bought a piece of property at the corner of Pratt and First streets.

—Rev. G. A. Sissle, the energetic pastor of Simpson Chapel, was assigned to that church by the recent session of the Lexington Conference.

Boston chip, peanout candy, roasted cocoanut, perfection carmels and all high grade candies at the Chicago Candy Kitchen, 94 North Illinois St.

—The "Sun" facetiously remarks that Councilman Henry Sweetland "moves" in the best circles. Those who know Henry will appreciate the point.

—The musical and literary entertainment at Lovely Lane A. M. E. Church Wednesday was attended by a good crowd. It was managed by Mrs. Wm. Ware.

—The colored Masons have secured an elegant suite of rooms on East Washington street, and will open them with a grand banquet and entertainment soon.

—E. H. Wells, the popular cigar and tobacco dealer, at 43 North Illinois street, has made an improvement in the way of a nicely designed and decorated sign.

The Cincinnatti Dye Works, south east corner Circle and Market streets, is prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Gents work a specialty. H. SCHOEN, prop.

—Short-bill snipes, frogs, teal ducks, English sporrows, pigeons, venison steaks, beef tenderloins, oysters in cans and shell rt V. P. Evans, 61 North Ills. street.

—The Easter celebration of St. Phillips Mission will take place on the 6th of April, Sunday evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Rev. Dr. Jinckes officiating.

—Mrs. Essie Thornton wishes it distinctly understood that she has no connection with the proposed dancing party, and that our reporter was in error in so stating it.

—The readers of THE FREEMAN, by calling at V. P. Evan's, 61 North Ill's. street, will be furnished daily with a complete bill of fare nicely designed and giving a complete list of oysters, fish, game and Olemargirine received fresh daily. C. LONG, Manager.

Vote for C. B. Fiebleman.

—Rev. James A. Davis, of Allen Chapel, is establishing an enviable reputation as a platform orator and his spare time is in great demand for lecture engagements.

—In the general hurly-burly of daily life, some small items get "lost in the shuffle." It is a subject of inquiry: What has become of the Indianapolis contingent of the Afro-American League? Have the salons secured their fill of notoriety so soon? Where is the monument commission or auxiliary society with its numerous officers and long list of directors?

—The funeral of Mrs. Leggett, wife of John T. Leggett, North Indianapolis, occurred Tuesday afternoon at Simpson Chapel, Rev. G. A. Sissle, officiating. Dropsy was the cause of her death.

—The Metropolitan Club concert at Bethel on the 16th comes on apace. No entertainment embracing so many local "stars" has ever been given here. Lovers of good music should not miss this treat.

—Tuckers 10 E. Washington St. open. New underwear for men and women 10¢ to 50¢. New hosiery & socks 10¢ to 25¢. A lot of extra fine ladies liale thread french at regular price. 1st this lot goes at 62½¢. Call early. It will pay you.

—The Model Clothing Company is in the lead. The mammouth opening of the shoe department last Tuesday evening, was indeed a grand affair. This store employes a colored salesman and should have a large colored trade.

—The managers of the Metropolitan concert say that for once they intend opening their entertainment on time, and late comers will miss the first numbers. This 9:30 commencing is all force of habit and should be broken up. If the "Mets" can effect this much-needed reform, an aggrieved public will rise up as one man and call him blessed.

Vote for C. B. Fiebleman.

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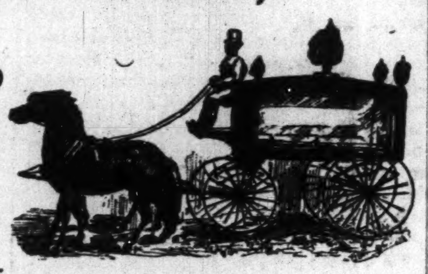

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See that the word MENDEL appears on the ash. Others are imitations.

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Curtain Stretchers, $3.50 each. Towel Racks, 10c each.

Charles Mayer & Co., 29 & 31 West Washington Street.

We announce ourselves this week, and hereafter we will be known as the

OCCIDENTAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Readers of THE FREEMAN, you will hear from us often. THE OCCIDENTAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

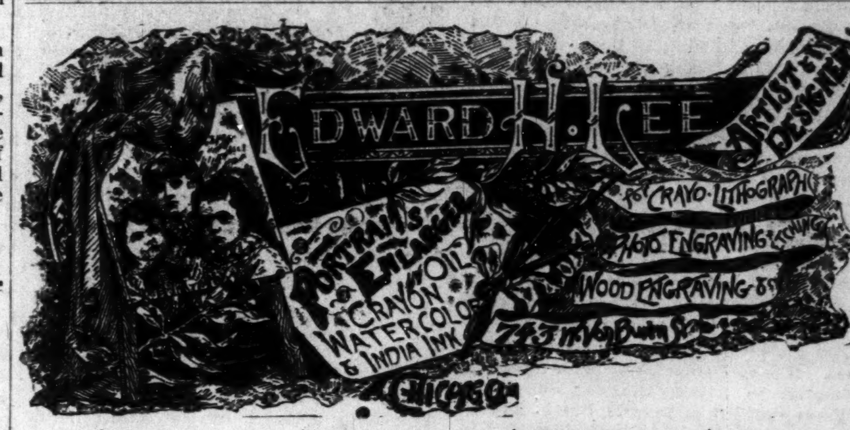
W. H. ROLL,

The acknowledged head of the Carpet and Wall-Paper trade in this city, has just opened at his new and magnificent stores. The largest and most complete assortment of CARPETS, DRAPERIES and WALL PAPERS, that it has ever been your pleasure to feast the eyes on.

We want every reader of this paper to inspect our immense stock. Low priees is our motto.

30 to 38 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.

F. M. BAZIL, Salesman. ELFVATOR to upper floor.



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Finest work guaranteed. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

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Rooms, 14 and 15. Agents wanted.

MRS. M. M. SPENCER

Has removed her Dress-Making Establishment to No. 40 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET, where, in connection with Dress-Making, she has opened a full assortment of FINE MILLINERY,

HATS AND BONNETS FROM $1 up to $10.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW VARIETY STORE

JUST OPENED AT 70 INDIANA AVENUE? We handle a fine line of CHINA GLASSWARE, TINWARE, DRY GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS, SILVERWARE, BRICA BRAC, PICTURES, etc., etc.

Our experience in the Wholesale Business for the past twenty years enables us to buy goods at bed-rock prices, consequently we can sell to our patrons cheaper than any other house in this city. Call and see for yourself.

WM. TREITSCHKE, 70 Indiana Avenue.

Nicoll THE TAILOR 1890! Nicoll THE TAILOR

SPRING STYLES.

Suits to Order, $20 to $50.

Pants to Order, $5 to $10.

We have commenced the spring season of 1890 with the largest and best stock of goods that we ever had. They have been purchased in all parts of America and Europe, and are adapted to all classes of people. The sedate Deacon can find a becoming suit among our shades of Meltons, Kerseys, Vicunas, Cheviots and Serges, and the gddy, naughty dude will feel just too awfully surprised, you know! when he see's those pretty Suitings, just too sweet for anything! Besides, we have suits for brainy men, and men of brawn brains.

Our customs are from all classes and all nationalities, and we suit them in fabric and price.

PRICES MODERATE. Nicoll THE TAILOR SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

33 & 35 S. Illinois St.,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Samples, Fashion Plates, and Rules for Self-Measure sent by mail.

ZIMMER BROTHERS,

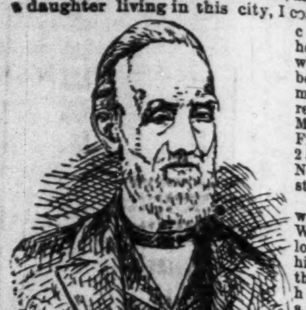
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, etc.

191 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

FOOD DIDN'T TASTE RIGHT

But Now Everything Seems New and Life is Again Enjoyable.

"I was influenced to try Gun Wa's Chinese Herb and Vegetable Remedies by reading his testimonials in the daily newspapers. At the time I resided in Rushville, Ind., and as I had a daughter living in this city, I concluded to



come up here and see what could be done for me," was the remarks of Mr. W. H. Fisk, of No. 259 East New York street.

"When I went to Gun Wa's parlors to see him I found that I would have to await my turn, for there were a number of persons ahead of me and I had to wait some time. Unlike Job, I did not have as much patience, and was on the point of leaving several times, but soon my turn came and I was called to enter, which I did, with little hope, for I had been sick so long and had taken so much medicine that I had almost given up the hope of ever getting well again. I stated my case, which was about this: My general health was all run down, my system was all out of order, I had no appetite, could eat nothing, and what I did force myself to eat did not have any more taste than so many dry chips. I could not walk over a square without being completely done up. I would be so exhausted that I would have to stop and rest, and sometimes it would be as long as twenty minutes before I could navigate steadily again. I began to take the remedies as directed, and in less than two weeks I was able to go to work and keep at it all day—a thing I had not done for over six months. I have been taking these remedies two months now, and I feel as well as anyone, and to-day I feel more like a young man of 30 than an old man past 71.

"I am now employed at the Indianapolis Bicycle Company's factory on North Tennessee street, where I put in my full time. I am an old resident of Rush County, and have lots of friends there. I am a carriage painter by trade, and am over 71 years old. I have worked at the trade since a boy. Few, if any, painters live to my age, and I know of only one—that was Mr. Ward, of Cincinnati,—who came near that age, and he died six months before he reached it. I do and will recommend Gun Wa's remedies to anyone, for I know what they have done for me, and that is: Give me health and strength in my old age."

Those who kindly send Gun Wa their testimonials of cure will confer a favor by enclosing their picture, as without that their testimonial is useless for advertising purposes.

Gun Wa is a Chinese physician, who can not, under the American laws, practice medicine, so he sells prepared Chinese vegetable remedies for various diseases. He has been in Indianapolis several months, during which time he has effected so many remarkable cures that his name will soon be a household word in Indiana.

His suite of parlors are in the second story of 25 West Washington street. Every patient will see Gun Wa privately. No charge for consultation, examination or advice.

A friendly chat with Gun Wa costs nothing. If you can not call on him, send for his circulars on cancer, tape worm, rheumatism, piles, female weakness, catarrh, or his book (for men only) on nervous and private diseases. Those suffering from evil effects of follie or excess should call or write. Cure guaranteed.

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